JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

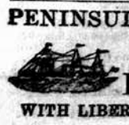
# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,944—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1900.

Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1900. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | J. R. Lendon | 26th May. |
| M.L. SOBRAON | 7240 | L. M. Wibmer | 2nd June. |
| * EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 9th " |
| M.L. ORIENTAL | 5254 | J. F. Jephson | 16th " |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | J. R. Lendon | 23rd " |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langborne | 30th " |
| * PARRAMATTA | 4886 | A. Symons | 7th July. |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. S. Parfitt | 14th " |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | J. R. Sendon | 21st " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 28th " |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | E. Street | 4th Aug. |

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers | Captains. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | G. Nicolich | 4,213 | 1st June 1900. |
| AMPHITRITE | G. Costanzo | 3,820 | 1st July, 1900. |

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600. | Rs. 325. | Rs. 156. |

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| *SILESIA | G. Verona | 5,195 | 15th June, 1900. |
| GISELA | F. Mosca | 4,253 | 15th July, 1900. |
| TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5,095 | 15th Aug., 1900. |

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 960. | Rs. 575. |
| Available for 12 months | " 1,060. | " 625. |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5,095 | 25th May, 1900. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 21st May 1900

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain R. NUNOME, 4370 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 28th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 19th May, 1900.

### HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY, MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort.
KARACHI, Bunder Road.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be fixed on application.

DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World, granted for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.

HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 29th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 24th May, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 12th June.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 28th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 29th May.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1900.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| OCEANIEN | 4,249 | Schmitz | 7th June, 1900. |
| INDUS | 6,357 | Duchateau | 5th July, 1900. |
| SYDNEY | 4,232 | Aubert | 2nd Aug., 1900. |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Ambert, to sail on or about the 30th May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

### EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

### INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.
BOMBAY: MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

## TREACHER & CO., LD.,

GROCERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.
IMPORT GOODS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

BACON, HAMS, AND CHEESE.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED GOODS.

POULTON AND NOEL'S AND CUNNINGHAM'S

SAUSAGES AND TINNED GOODS.

BOTTLED FRUITS AND FRUITS IN SYRUP.

HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS.

CEYLON AND KOUSANIE TEAS.

WINES OF THE MOST APPROVED BRANDS.

BEERS AND STOUTS BY FOSTER AND STONE.

Condition and Quality of all Goods GUARANTEED.

TREACHER & Co., quote Special and Advantageous Terms to MESSES and CLUBS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

## PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

## SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

## BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

## McDOWELL AND CO., LD.

MADRAS. LONDON.

## DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

| | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb. | 2 0 0 | ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb. | 1 0 |
| ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... " | 1 12 0 | PEKOE ..... " | 0 14 |
| GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... " | 1 8 0 | PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... " | 0 12 |
| FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... " | 1 4 0 | SOUCHONG ..... " | 0 10 |

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
23, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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## MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

## MARCKS'

HIGH-CLASS KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
CHAINS, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY AND PLATE
ON
THE TIMES'
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

WE cannot claim any originality in connection with the MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM. All that we did over 20 years ago in connection with our Pianoforte Department was to introduce into India a plan of MONTHLY PAYMENTS which had been found to work well and to the satisfaction of all concerned in England and elsewhere, and having now in view what proved so great a success, namely THE TIMES offer of their "Encyclopædia Britannica," by MONTHLY PAYMENTS, we have as a special inducement to our customers and the public extended the

MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

## W. & A. GILBEY'S
## WINES, SPIRITS &C.,

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|---|---|
| WHISKY, | PORT. |
| Spey Royal | Invalid. |
| Provost | Spanish. |
| BRANDY. | Blanco (White Port.) |
| Universal | MARSALA. |
| RUM. | Castle V. P. |
| Governor-General, | MADEIRA |
| Jamaica. | Crown. |
| SCHNAPPS | CHAMPAGNE, |
| Silverstream | Extra Dry, Vintage 1893. |
| OLD TOM. | HOCK. |
| Castle I. | Hochheimer. |
| SHERRY | BURGUNDY. |
| Manzanilla. | Beaune Castle I. |
| Amontillado. | SLOE GIN. |
| Spanish. | |

## THE GENERAL AGENCY.

CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

## FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
## SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

## FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,

HEAD OFFICE:
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.

NEW AGENTS WANTED

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

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FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style cast furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to

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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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TO-NIGHT, AT 9 P.M.
THANAWALLA'S GRAND KINETOSCOPE'S EXHIBITION OF 40 FILMS
NEVER SHOWN BEFORE.

NOTIFICATION.

HOLDERS of LAND in the TOWN and ISLAND of BOMBAY, are hereby requested TO PAY into the Bombay Collector's Office, in the Town Custom House, the GROUND RENT for 1899-1900, in respect of Land held by them immediately after it becomes due. Failing which the Rent will be recovered under Section 13 of Bombay Act II of 1876, by attachment and sale of their properties.
N.B.—No payments will be received after 2-30 P.M., on all week days except Saturday, and 12-30 P.M., on Saturday.
S. M. EDWARDES,
Assistant Collector.
Bombay Collector's Office, Town Custom House, 1st April, 1900.

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED.

ALL the PAPERS on the case of the DEPOSED RAJA of Satara and the impeachment of Colonel C. OVANS with HISTORICAL NOTES and a Sketch of the Previous Proceedings at the India House with the Debates are shortly to be published in Royal 8vo. The preface will embrace a concise account of the House of Satara and it is proposed to be written by an Oriental Scholar.
Names and Addresses of Subscribers are being registered by Messrs. J. GHOSE and SONS, Book Collectors of Calcutta. Present temporary address Indore Residency, Price Rs. Three per copy, exclusive of Postage, Paper bound. Cloth bound, Rs. 3-8-0. Books will be forwarded by value payable post, if remittance not previously received.
J. GHOSE & SONS,
Book Collectors of Calcutta.
Temporary Address: Indore Residency, May 20, 1900.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE, No. 4.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Store-keeper General at Bombay, up-to 12 noon, on each of the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below:—
Forms of Tenders and Schedules, and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer up-to 4 o'clock p.m., on the dates before opening of Tenders, except Sundays and Holidays.
No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officer.

| Description of articles. | Stations where required. | Estimated requirements. | Period of Contract. From | Period of Contract. To | Amount of Earnest money. | Date on which Tenders will be received. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indian Manufactured Rum..... | Quetta | Gallons, 2,000 | 1st April, 1901. | 31st March, 1902. | Rs. 120 | 15th June, 1900. |
| Do, do. ... | B'bay | 2,000 | | | | |

H. ANDERSON, Captain,
Comt. Store-keeper General.
Comt. Store-keeper General's Office, Bombay, 21st May, 1900.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£ 9,500,000
NEW POLICIES IN 1899.....£ 2,200,000

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in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

THE WESTERN INDIA TYPEWRITING COMPANY.
CARLISLE CHAMBERS.
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

WE BEG TO INVITE the attention of the public to THE SCHOOL of TYPEWRITING and SHORTHAND that has been OPENED by the above Company, where perfect efficiency is guaranteed in both the arts with three months.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

This fills a long felt want. Those in want of situation should write us, giving us full particulars of their capabilities, as we have always many applications for Shorthand Writers and Typists.
WANTED all Shorthand Writers and Typists, whether employed or not, to get their names registered in our books.
EMPLOYERS who are in want of Shorthand writers and Typists should communicate with us as we have opened a register of expert operators whom we shall be able to recommend FOR EMPLOYMENT.
COPYING work of all kinds done on special terms.
CIRCULARS ADDRESSED and despatched by contract.
TYPEWRITERS and ACCESSORIES supplied and repairs promptly executed.
Full particulars on application.
APPLY: TO THE MANAGER.

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VERMOUTH BRANCA
AND
BITTERS BRANCA.
FERNET-BRANCA OF FRATELLI BRANCA MILAN.
PURVEYORS TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.
The Only Ones Who Possess True and Genuine Proces
THE GREATEST HONOURS
AT THE CHIEF EXHIBITIONS.
Exact the Signature crosswise on the Label. } "FRATELLI BRANCA & Co."
Beware of the innumerable counterfeits.
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BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE.
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, LOMBAY

MESSRS. W. NEWMAN & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
WELL KNOWN
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, AND PRINTERS.
PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES, &c., &c., CAN BE HAD
FROM
MEERZA MOHAMED TUCKEE
PINDAHNEEM,
STATIONERY DEPOT,
23RD ROAD,
MANDALAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem | 35 |
| Commission on Horses Bought or Sold | 17 |
| Examination and Certificate | 10 |
| Verbal opinion as to Soundness | 5 |

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied &c.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Momentos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER, prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, gives instant relief, and is the best application for chafings and all excoriations of the skin. Can be used to the most tender Infant. Per tin. Ans. 12. —35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANTED—A PORTUGUESE or HINDOO CLERK for a Mill to work as a Store and Time-keeper. Salary Rs. 25. Apply "111," care of this Paper.

WHANGHUI CANES, Etc.—Smart Swagger Canes, Rs. 2. Silver Mounted Walking Sticks, Rs. 3. Choice Natural Sticks, Rs. 2. Silver Mounted Riding Canes. All new, just landed.—ASQUITH and LORD, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower).

MEMBERSHIP of BOMBAY ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON is OPEN to the Public. For advantages offered and full particulars, please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographic to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress of India, Fort, Bombay.

TRYCICLE HORSES and GO-CARTS, also Wooden Horses, Carts, Dolls, Perambulators, Boats, &c., large variety to select from SHROFF BROS

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THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, that day, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th May, 1900.

### THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,
of 105, Victoria Street, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT of this SOCIETY will be CLOSED on the 24th May, the anniversary of the QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY,

GENERAL MANAGER,

ANNUAL SALE.—The USUAL ANNUAL SALE will take place on the 5th, 6th and 7th June. On the First date, Ticket holders only will be admitted.

GENERAL MANAGER.

### VACUUM OIL COMPANY
OF
ROCHESTER & OLEAN, N.Y., U.S.A.

I have THIS DAY given POWERS of ATTORNEY to Mr. G. H. PHILLIPS who will act for me during my absence.

F. J. PARROTT,
Attorney and General Manager for East.

Bombay, 19th May, 1900.

### SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITERS.

HAMMONDS and OTHER STANDARD TYPEWRITERS SOLD or taken on Commission Sale at 50 to 75 per cent. discount.

BOMBAY TYPEWRITING COMPANY,
14, Hornby Road, Fort.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

### GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.
Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a

NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK, Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS
FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

| NEW & EAST BLOCK. | WEST BLOCK. | MAYO BLOCK. |
|---|---|---|
| Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room and bath-room. | Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. | Specially Recommended for Families. |
| | Occupied by one person. Per diem, Rs. 8. | Each suite consisting of large sitting-room bed-room, dressing-room, and bath-room. |
| Per diem, Rs. 7. | Ditto by two persons. Per diem, Rs. 13. | Occupied by one or two persons. Per diem, Rs. 16. |

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
F. PELITI,
10-11, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

### TO BE LET,

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechoen of Messrs. Gaddum & Co Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

## TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.


## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half Yearly. Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | | | |
| Bank of Bombay | 30,000 | 500 | Rs. all | 10 p. c. } 1 bon. } | Rs. 1255 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 00 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,175 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,100 |
| Commercial | { 10,000 } | 100 | { 100 } | nil | 72 |
| Bank of India. | { 15,000 } | | { 75 } | | |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 1,00,000 | £6 | all | 3 pr. ct. | 79 |
| Charter Bank. | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 10 pr. ct. | £29 1-2 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | dol. 125 | all | £1-10-0 | |
| National Bank of India | 40,000 | £25 | £12 1-2 | 8 pr. ct. | |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | Half yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advantage | 70 | 1,000 | 000 | Nil | |
| Alliance | 1,800 | 1,100 | all | 0 | 205 |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,315 | ... | 0 | Nil | 19 |
| Asser Yearjee Mill Ltd | In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted. | Rs. 500 each | Fully paid up | Rs. 25 | 12 1-2 nom. |
| Aurangabad S & M. Co., Ld. | | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | |
| Ballary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Ballary) | 971 | 60 | all | 9 per ct. | 1,000 |
| Berar Manfg Co., Ld | 2,750 | £550,000 | 200 | 12 1-2 | 470 |
| Bombay United | 90 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 35 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. | 90 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs. 2 | 380 |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 90 |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | d dRs.5 | 375 |
| Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 10 per ct. | 1,000 |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 50 | dvd Rs.5 | 1,750 |
| China Mills Co. Ld. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.3 | 450 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs.2 | 650 |
| Coimbatore S. and W. | 6,000 | 100 | 00 | 9 pr ct. | 1 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 540 |
| Colaba Land & Mills | 4,000 | 700 | ... | Rs. 10 | 370 |
| Coorla Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 360 |
| Currimbhoy Mills | 80 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs60 | 665 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs30 | 300 |
| Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. | 400 | 250 | all | dvd Rs20 | 255 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 109 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 315 |
| Framjee Petit. | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 295 |
| Hindustan | 1,375 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 310 |
| Hingunghat Mills | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 670 |
| Howard and Bullooghs | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 630 |
| Hope Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 350 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 1,150 xd |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 200 |
| Indian Manfg. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 30 | 3.5 |
| Indo-China Manufacturing Co. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs 50 | 400 |
| James Greaves, | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 465 |
| Jaffer Alli | 800 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs 20 | 220 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | dvd 5 | 130 xd |
| Jeevraj Balloo. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | no dvd | 425 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld. | 8,430 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 300 |
| Khandeish | 7,500 | 1,500 | 1,000 | dvd Rs65 | 70 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co. | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | 65 | 500 xd |
| Khatau Makunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs25 | 400 |
| Krishna Mills Ld | 1,218 | 500 | ... | dvd Rs.82 | 57 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 108 | dvd Rs.5 | 175 |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 20 |
| Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 30 | 600 |
| Madras United | 356 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 100 | 2,750 |
| Mahaluxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 75 |
| Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) | 8,400 | 500 | 500 | 5 pr ct. | ... |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 60 | 1795 |
| Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld. | 300 | 100 | 115 | dvd Rs15 | ... |
| Amaroti | 5,000 | 250 | ... | dvd Rs. 5 | 467 |
| Morarji Goculdass | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs 15 | 1425 |
| Mysore S & M. Co., Ld | 4,000 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs15 | 200 |
| Madura Mills | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil | ... |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | pa 52 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 16 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 625 | 25 | dvd Nil | 10 |
| Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld). | 742 | 1, | 1,000 | dvd Rs 50 | 575 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs30 | 5.0 |
| Ripon Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 800 |
| Sassoon Manufacturing Co. | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 500 |
| Saraswati Mills | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs20 | 490 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs75 | 1780 |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs30 | 325 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 85 |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | dvd Rs 12½ | 240 |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 15 | 165 |
| Standard Mills Co. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 185 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 66 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 4,000 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs22½ | 535 |
| Sassoon and Alliance | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs 2. | 295 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | |
| Union Mills Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs 20 | 25 |
| Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld. | 900 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs40 | 410 xd |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 2 |
| Western India, | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs50 | 555 |
| Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 400 | 50 | all | dvd Rs. | ... |
| Wadia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 81 | ... |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | Yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 125 | 3,300 x |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 41 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 80 | 735 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 14 x | 165 |
| Bhowaggger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld | 550 | 250 | 250 | 25 | 275 |
| Bombay Cotton Broulse Cawnpore Press Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | Nil. | 72½ |
| Broach City Press Co., Ld | 500 | 200 | 200 | dvd Rs30 | 180 x |
| Colaba | 600 | 200 | 200 | dv Rs 20 | 200 xd |
| East India | 500 | 1,380 | 1,380 | dvd Rs 15 | 315 |
| English Press | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 1,325 |
| and Manfg | 400 | 200 | ... | dvd Rs 9 | 60 |
| Fort | 150 | 8,300 | 500 | dvd Rs20 | 650 |
| French | 300 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs40 | 51 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 450 | 450 | 500 | dvd Rs35 | 340 xd |
| Hingoli Press Co., Ld | 700 | 100 | 100 | Rs 17 | 125 xd |
| Khangaum | 240 | 450 | 450 | dvd Rs 80 | 475 xd |
| Bahuva Press Co., Ld. | 1300 | 200 | all | 15 pr. ct. | 22 |
| Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld | 300 | 500 | 500 | 53 | 55 |
| Mercantile | 600 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs 5 | 42½ |
| Mofussil Co | 125 | 400 | 400 | dvd Rs35 | 367 1-2 |
| Munmar M. | 000 | 250 | all | dvd Rs20 | 180 |
| New Berar | 00 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs30 | 475 |
| New Indian | 00 | 125 | 125 | dv Rs12½ | 135 |
| Prince of Wales | 100 | 500 | 00 | 20 | 165 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 570 | 30 | 300 xd |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 340 xd |
| Sind and Punjab Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 1735 |
| Sind | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 20 | 325 |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 200 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld. | 37 | 200 | all | 1 | |
| Volkart | ... | 000 | — | Rs 80 | 985 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock | ... | £100 | ... | ... | ... |
| B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares | — | £10 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ahmedabad Prantej Ry. | 500 | 00 | — | 4 pr. ct. | 630 |
| Tapti Valley Ry. Co. | 500 | 500 | ... | 4 pr. ct. | 485 |


VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.


## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h 30m. High water, 7-40m., 7-34a. Low water, 1-13m., 1-21a.
Banks closed, Queen's Birthday.
Public Meeting of Hindus, "Madhav Baug," 3-30 p.m.
Parade of Garrison Troops.
"At Home," Bombay Gymkhana, 5 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening, at 5-15.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits China and Japan, per extra s. s. Trieste, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-morrow.—With effect from the 25th May, 1900, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 5, viz.,—1s. 4d. per rupee.

THROWING A DEAD BODY IN A TANK.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Raibai, a Hindu mendicant woman, was seen throwing a bundle into Dhoble Talao Tank. On the bundle being removed from the water, it was found to contain the dead body of a child. The police enquiries showed that the child, which was about three years of age, had died at about 10 o'clock on the previous night. The mother, not knowing what to do with the dead body, threw it into the Tank. The body was, by order of the coroner, disposed of.

STEALING A STREET LAMP.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mahomed Syed Mahomed Ebrahim, an old offender, was charged before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a Municipal lamp and a chimney, of the value of Rs. 3-8, the property of the Bombay Municipality. Early on Tuesday morning Raghoo Pandoo, a Municipal lamp-lighter was going along the Bandora Bridge, when he saw the accused remove the burner and a chimney from a street lamp. Accused attempted to escape, but he was arrested, and made over to the police. The accused admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. C. E. Irving, Chief Officer of the s. s. Bengal, prosecuted G. H. Jourdan, an apprentice on board the steamer, for absenting himself without leave and for disobedience. The complainant stated that the accused had absented himself in defiance of a warning given to him. He was discovered sleeping on the quay. He was the worse for liquor at the time, and when asked to return to duty he refused. The accused expressed his regret and begged to be forgiven. The Chief Officer said he had given the accused three distinct chances. There was a large number of hands on board, and it was absolutely necessary to maintain discipline among them. The accused was sentenced to a week's rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM HEAT APOPLEXY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday morning, at H. M.'s Common Prison, regarding the death of Amtha Tribhovan, aged about fifty years, a convict in the prison. The deceased was undergoing a term of six months' rigorous imprisonment, awarded to him on the 6th January last, by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, for theft. On Tuesday morning, deceased and several other prisoners were working at the tread mill, when he suddenly dropped down and became unconscious. He was removed to the prison hospital, where he died at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The medical evidence went to show that death was due to heat apoplexy. The jury returned a verdict of death in accordance with the medical evidence.

BITING A POLICEMAN.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Moosakhan Masoorkhan, a Pathan, was charged with assaulting Rama Bapoo, a policeman, in the execution of his duty. On Saturday last, the policeman received information that a number of Mahomedans were gambling on Imambara Road. He proceeded thither and arrested the accused, while others managed to escape. The accused also made an attempt to decamp, but when he found that the policeman would not let go his hold, he bit him severely on the right arm and left hand. The accused in his defence said that another man bit the policeman and made good his escape. The magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or in default to suffer fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

FAREWELL TO A FAMINE OFFICER.—Mr. A. F. De Lima special Civil Officer, Boisar Maswan Road and Kitchen House, had an enthusiastic send-off on leaving to take up another post. Mr. De Lima was in charge of this Famine Relief Work for scarcely two months, yet he acquitted himself in such a manner that over 3,000 famine-stricken people with children in rags assembled at the Kitchen House and expressed their heartfelt thanks to him for his services in their behalf. Mr. De Lima said he felt happy that he had succeeded in winning the affections of such a large number of poor people. The gathering after holding a tamasha in his honor, accompanied him in procession with tom-toms beating and branches of trees waving to the railway station. Cheers were given for Dr. John Pollen, Commissioner of Customs, at whose instance Mr. Lima has been transferred to a higher sphere of usefulness in the service of Government.

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—In response to the invitations issued by Sardar Khan Bahadur Cassum Haji Mitha, a large number of Mahomedans assembled at his office, in Kolsa Mohalla, last evening, to consider the celebration of the Queen's Birthday. It was resolved to send a telegram of congratulations to her Majesty, Sardar Cassum Haji Mitha undertaking to bear the cost thereof. It was next resolved to make illumination around and decorate the Queen's Statue, expenses for which also Sardar Cassum Haji Mitha undertook to defray. The Sardar has also in honor of the occasion sent clothing for the inmates of the various plague hospitals in Bombay. The following places are indebted to Sardar Khan Bahadur Cassum Haji Mitha for a large supply of grain sent there for distribution amongst the poor:—Viramgaon, Surat, Bhimdi, Depur, Muncher, Dwarka Bhownagar, Jambusar, Broach, Ajmere and other places.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 8 | 2 | 45 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panawadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada | 15 | 8 | 37 |
| D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarmi | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 7 | 4 | 32 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion | 4 | 0 | 14 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 3 | 6 | 16 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 14 | 24 |
| Total | 39 | 38 | 183 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 74,700 | 63,734 | |
| Same date last year | 22 | 23 | 123 |

SMALL-POX.

| | |
|---|---|
| Attacks | 3 |
| Deaths | 1 |

CHOLERA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Attacks | 20 |
| Deaths | 4 |

### BANDRA.

Three cases and four deaths from plague were reported within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on the 22nd instant.

THE house in which Cowper, with his fellow-student Edward Thurlow often visited his uncle, Ashely Cowper has recently given way to Russell Mansions. The house was formerly No. 30, Southampton-row, a few yards northwards from Cosmo-place and should not be confused with the present Number 30, which stands in that part of Southampton-row which in the poet's day was called King-street. He there met his cousin Theodora, Ashley Cowper's second daughter, and her sister Harriet, afterwards Lady Hesketh. At that time Cowper and the future Lord Chancellor were serving their articles with Chapman, a solicitor, in whose house, in Ely-place, Holborn, Cowper lived—or, rather, as he himself says, slept—during three years. Whilst at Westminster School, he had been admitted of the Middle Temple, on 29th April, 1748; in 1752 he took chambers there, and was called on June 14, 1754. In 1759, three years after his father's death, he removed into chambers which he purchased for two hundred and fifty pounds in Pump-court. He was appointed a Commissioner of Bankrupts, and belonged to the Nonsense Club, consisting of seven Westminster men—Bonnell, Thornton, Lloyd, Colman, Joseph Hill, and other, who dined together every Thursday.


SMOKE RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.


## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 15th May:—

Read letter from the Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, dated 9th May, 1900, saying that Mr. John Stiven (Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China) has been elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay to act during the absence of Mr. J. L. Symons, who has been granted six months' leave from 21st April, 1900.

Resolution.—Mr. John Stiven is appointed to be a member of the Finance and Establishment, and Bunders Committees.

Read letter from Mr. Maneckjee Pestonjee Bharucha, dated 8th May, 1900 reporting that he lost Port Trust Bond No. 18330 of Rs. 500 on the 2nd April, 1900, regarding which notifications have been issued in the local papers and requesting that a new bond may be given him in lieu of the one lost.

NAVAL ACCOMMODATION.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 12th May, 1900, submitting an application from the Senior Naval Officer asking that the usual accommodation in the Prince's Dock may be provided for H. M.'s ships Magdala and Hulk Tenasserim, during the S.-W monsoon; observing that the Docks Superintendent hopes to be able to make H berth available as in previous years, but does not anticipate the possibility of being able to provide a drill shed and soliciting instructions in the matter.

Resolution.—The Port Officer should be requested to arrange, under the provisions of Rule 2 (*a*), Departmental Procedure, to make H berth in the Prince's Dock available for H. M. S. "Magdala" and "Tenasserim" on the understanding that the vessels will be moved at any time if required. Owing to the anticipated heavy demand for covered space during the monsoon it is not possible to say just yet whether a shed can be spared for drill purposes, but the matter will receive consideration later on, and will be disposed of under the orders of the chairman.

BUILDING LAND.

Read letter from the traffic Manager, dated 10th May, 1900, submitting for consideration an application from Mr. Pallonjee Ruttonjee Contractor for the lease of a strip of land 80' by 10' containing 88 8-9 square yards situated to the East of his holding on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate for 31 years and 5 months, or the unexpired period of the term of his lease at the same rates of rent as will become due under the current lease viz:—Re. 1 per square yard per annum for the first 17 months from 1st May, 1900, and Rs. 1 1-2 per square yard per annum for the remaining 30 years; observing that the applicant does not intend to erect any building upon the land applied for, but, he wishes to keep the strip vacant as an open air space for the benefit of his leasehold R. R. 439, and recommending that the lease asked for may be granted subject to the condition that the land be fenced, and that if there is no legal objection the lease should be granted in the form of an endorsement on the lease of R. R. No. 439 in order to save expense to the lessee.

Resolution.—The site applied for may be leased on the same terms and conditions as are included in the lease granted to Mr. Pallonjee Ruttonjee Contractor and subject to the further conditions:—(*a*) that the plot referred to is not to be built upon, but to be kept clear and open as a "garden space"; (*b*) that the ground is to be completely enclosed by a neat simple fence to the approval of the Engineer; (*c*) that the site shall be kept clean and neat, and the fence shall be maintained in good and proper order. If there be no legal objection an endorsement conveying the site may be made on the lease granted to Mr. Pollonjee Ruttonjee of the site registered as R. R. No. 439, the lessee paying all costs and legal expenses.

The following were amongst the papers on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

| | For week ending 11th May 1900. | Total from 1st April to 11th May 1900. | For week ending 11th May 1899. | Total from 1st April to 11th May 1899. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels piloted into harbour | 29 | 146 | 25 | 124 |
| Vessels piloted out of harbour | 24 | 135 | 17 | 131 |
| Vessels transported | 11 | 62 | 17 | 99 |
| Vessels attended to | 1 | 9 | 2 | 10 |
| Vessels warped | 0 | 6 | 2 | 8 |

## THE FAMINE.

### PROVINCIAL RELIEF FIGURES.

THE number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

| Name of Province. | Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works. | Gratuitous relief. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| British Provinces. | | | |
| Madras | 12845 | 3470 | 16315 |
| Bombay and Sindh | 1161079 | 115400 | 1276479 |
| Bengal | 3373 | ... | 3373 |
| N.-W. Provinces and Oudh | 1232 | 826 | 2158 |
| Punjab | 143894 | 20830 | 164724 |
| Central Provinces | 1275045 | 509687 | 1784732 |
| Berar | 358374 | 37332 | 396206 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 93659 | 24991 | 118650 |
| Total British Provinces | 3019101 | 713331 | 3762637 |
| Native States. | | | |
| Rajputana States | 352766 | 123085 | 475851 |
| Central India States | 151138 | 34365 | 185503 |
| Hyderabad | 329139 | 49266 | 378705 |
| Baroda | 62274 | 25674 | 87948 |
| Bombay Native States | 538173 | 62486 | 600659 |
| Punjab Native States | 27675 | 7752 | 35427 |
| Central Provinces Feudatory States | 44229 | 20337 | 64566 |
| Kashmir (Jammu) | 906 | ... | 906 |
| Total Native States | 1507000 | 322965 | 1829965 |
| Grand Total | 4556401 | 103629 | 5592602 |

| Name of Province. | Present week. Relief works. | Gratuitous relief. | Total. | Increase or decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| British Provinces. | | | | |
| Madras | 9598 | 3650 | 13248 | — 3067 |
| Bombay and Sindh | 1103546 | 131027 | 1234573 | — 41906 |
| Bengal | 3405 | ... | 3405 | + 32 |
| N.-W. Provinces and Oudh | 1357 | 783 | 2140 | + 18 |
| Punjab | 139252 | 26538 | 165790 | + 1866 |
| Central Provinces | 1301230 | 516114 | 1847644 | + 62912 |
| Berar | 361966 | 48575 | 410541 | + 14335 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 101533 | 28921 | 130454 | + 11804 |
| Total British Provinces | 3022587 | 786008 | 3,808595 | + 45858 |
| Native States. | | | | |
| Rajputana States | 348899 | 103074 | 451973 | — 23878 |
| Central India States | 134911 | 30535 | 165446 | — 20057 |
| Hyderabad | 328179 | 53198 | 381377 | + 2572 |
| Baroda | 61707 | 34618 | 96325 | + 8577 |
| Bombay Native States | 533663 | 64670 | 598333 | + 2326 |
| Punjab Native States | 26239 | 7200 | 33439 | — 1988 |
| Central Provinces Feudatory States | 47977 | 22730 | 70707 | + 5741 |
| Kashmir (Jammu) | 716 | ... | 710 | — 196 |
| Total Native States | 1482285 | 316025 | 1798310 | — 31655 |
| Grand Total | 4504872 | 1102033 | 5606905 | + 14332 |

AN article is to be found in this month's number of the "Nineteenth Century," by Charles E. Lart, on the "Dearth of Naval Engineess," which most energetically condemns the Admiralty for allowing the stock of engineer officers in the Navy to fall so low. The author says that the fact remains that the records of the Navy as a Steam Navy in war have yet to be made. The next Naval war—and the Americans have learned the lesson—will be an engineers' war; and for such a war we are unprepared. The ships may be perfect, the executive officers and bluejackets may be perfect: all these will avail nothing in the day of Armageddon if the ships, the guns, and the men break down, as they may break down, from the snapping of that weak link in the chain, the fatal weak link, the strain on the engineering department. The writer seems to think that we are indisputably short in the numbers of our engineer officers, and so, indeed, we are when it is considered that our ships in commission are undermanned, and we have a large number of new ships coming on. But it will not help in the slightest to exaggerate matters, as, no doubt unintentionally, Mr. Lart has done. He speaks of the engineers of 1858, when there were 971—commissioned officers, he says, but that is wrong—officers, to a total of 2,880 petty officers and men; and compares that complement with 1900, when we find 910 commissioned engineer officers to a total of 24,496 petty officers and men. But of what kind were the officers of 1858? Some few, no doubt, were what one expects to find an engineer officer of the present time, but by far the large majority were of precisely the same class as our most useful grade of engineroom artificer is to-day. And they did the whole of the necessary manual work, while I do not suppose an engineer officer touches a hammer or file once a year now, except from choice. What is obviously wanted is the immediate doubling of the number of engineer students at Keyham, and the entry into the Service of a correspondingly increased number of engine-room artificers.


SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.


## THE NATIVE PRESS.

### LORD NORTHCOTE AND DR. KLOPSCH.

WITH regard to the welcome accorded to Dr. Klopsch the "Indian Spectator" observes: Lord Northcote has aptly interpreted the feelings of the people of this country in the graceful letter of welcome that he has addressed to Dr. Klopsch, who comes to us as an Ambassador of Charity from the United States. The Proprietor of the "Christian Herald" is a veteran in well-doing. His sympathies and advocacy have been engaged with conspicuous success in the relief of starvation and suffering in many countries and among many races. He was instrumental in raising a large quantity of corn for relief of sufferers during our last famine. This time, with Lady Curzon as the first lady in the land, the United States feel a closer interest in India and Dr. Klopsch hopes to raise a substantial amount in response to his appeal. He intends to visit the affected districts personally, with the object of placing reliable and firsthand information regarding the famine-stricken, before the American people.

### PROVINCIAL CONFERENCES.

In the opinion of the "Indian Spectator," Provincial Conferences in some respects fulfil a more important purpose in political agitation than the Indian Congress itself. Our contemporary remarks: They offer a platform for the discussion of purely local questions, which would be out of place in an assembly consisting of representatives from all parts of the country, but which are really of far more importance to the well-being of the people than high politics. This year Provincial Conferences have been held in the three principal provinces. Bengal held its last month at Bhagalpur, under the presidency of Raja Benoy Krishna. The Madras Conference met at Calicut the other day. The Bombay Conference sat last week at Satara, and its proceedings were guided by the Hon. Mr. Goculdas K. Parekh. It is a matter for regret that a spirit of faction seems to be developing itself in politics. The Bengal Conference was followed by a journalistic squabble, the echoes of which have not even yet passed beyond the reach of hearing. Mr. Goculdas' patience seems to have been sorely tried at Satara and if the correspondent of a Calcutta contemporary is right he had to enforce his authority with a threat of dissolving the Conference.

The "Rast Goftar" states: Most people will confess to a sense of disappointment at the result of the Satara Conference. In the President's speech, there were no doubt some interesting and important observations on the policy of the Government with regard to the agricultural interests of the Presidency. The indictment of the Government on some of the old counts was little more than a repetition, and it would be doing no injustice to him to say that the few new points that the speaker advanced had nothing special about them save

# WORTH NOTICING

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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 23.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....£101 1-16—9-16
3 per cent Rentes.....£101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£110 1-2—1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities.....£93 13-16 plus 1-16
Bar Silver in London.....27 5-8 plus 1-16
Do New York.....60 3-8 unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris.....25·17 do.
Do New York.....4·87 3-4 do.
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent. do
Do Short London Bills, 3 1-8 per cent. do.
Do Indian Bank Bills, 3 1-4 per cent. do.
Bills on Bombay Rs. 4,60,000—1s. 4d.
Wheat afloat for U. K, 2,930,000 grs.

COUNCIL BILLS.—At to-day's Public sale in London, Telegraphic Transfers went at 1s. 4 1-16d. and Bills at 1s. 4d. Tenders at minimum rate for bills received 4 per cent. Telegraphic Transfers in full. The total tenders amounted to between Rs. 100 and Rs. 120 lacs. The amount to be allotted next week is unaltered, Rs, 25 lacs.

EXCHANGE.—Opening in a firm market rates have kept more than steady throughout the day, but with no advance in Bank's selling rates ready or forward, either for Telegraphic or Demand, and with the very best rate for 3 months sight bills at 1s. 4 7-32d. we hear of very little business doing. It is fully expected that Councils will sell well to-day in London with a good demand, and that Transfers will certainly not be let go under 1s. 4d., and bills not under 1s, 4 1-16d, even 1-32nd over these rates is by no means improbable on some allotments.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic, ready | 1s. 4d. |
| Do forward | 1s. 3 31-32d. |
| Bank Demand ready forward | 1s. 4d. |
| 3 months' sight Credits " | 1s. 4 7-32d. |
| 3 " Francs | 1·70 1-4 |
| Shanghai, 30 days' sight | Rs. 195 |
| Hongkong " | Rs. 143 |
| Japan " | Rs. 148 1-2 |

Tomorrow, Thursday, being the Queen's birthday will be observed as a public holiday with all business suspended for the day.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—With a rise of the 1-16th advised from London the market opened quiet at Rs. 95-8 ready, and Rs. 95-9 for the coming settlement with very little doing.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Almost nothing doing.

FREIGHTS.—Market quiet with very little doing, but Speculators sold yesterday Hamburg at 15s. and to-day, Antwerp at same rate, both for June loading.

COALS.—The only business we hear of to-day is in Jardine's Navigation, a line of which has been sold, January to May, another January to June, and yet a further line, January to December 1901, at Rs. 14.

SEEDS—GINGELLY.—The market remains the same, steady but quiet with rates unchanged.

CASTOR SEED is slightly firmer at Rs. 37-12 to Rs. 38.

LINSEED.—This market is still firmer owing to the further advance of Rs. 6 in London, at 57s. 6d. business on the spot having been done at Rs. 10-3-6 for bold grain and Rs 10-2 in small.

RAPESEED is also firmer at yesterday's rates, Rs. 7-11-0 for Brown Cawnpore and Rs. 8 Yellow.

POPPY SEED is firm at an advance of 1 anna, say Rs 8-12-0 with a good demand.

London quotes Linseed 57s. 6d., May June, Antwerp, business done strong.

COTTON.—The market for ready Cotton is quieter with rates quoted lower, here and there, there are buyers amongst the Mills, but only a moderate business can be reported.

Rates for Westerns and S. G. Dharwar are not lower, and business has been done at yesterday's prices.

The Sutta rate for F. G. Bengals is maintained at Rs. 225.

The New Crops, both F. G. Bengals and Broach, are quieter, the former at Rs. 172, and the latter at Rs. 202.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats dull. Manchester was easier. Total sales 6,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 9,000 bales. Surats Nil. Spot 5 3-32d.—4-32. Arrivals closed steady. Fine Bengals 4 20-32d. Good Madras Westerns 4 5-8d.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

| May 5. | May-June 4·02 | Aug.-Sep. 4·52 | Nov.-Dec. 4·20 | Feb.-Mar. 4·16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| —1-16 | —1-16 | —1-16 | —1-64 | —1-64 |

Cotton in New York—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at the Ports | 8,000 bales. |
| Exports to Great Britain | 7,000 " |
| Do Continent | 3,000 " |
| Mid-Uplands | 9 5-8—1-16 |
| Futures month of August | 8·76—3 |
| Do do December | 7·77—2 |

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

| | Bales of 392 lbs. |
|---|---|
| Khandeish | 61 |
| Barsee and Nagpur | 100 |
| Berar | 1352 |
| Total Oomras | 513 |
| Dhollera | 9 |
| Compta and Dharwar | 113 |
| Westerns | 170 |
| Bengals | 530 |
| Persian | 125 |
| American | 124 |
| Other sorts | 190 |
| Total... | 1,794 |

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday :—

| | Cwts. |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 1,016 |
| Linseed | 3,438 |
| Rapeseed | 2,719 |
| Gingelly Seed | 1,000 |
| Poppy Seed | 3,967 |
| Groundnuts | 183 |
| Castor Seed | 2,716 |
| Rice | 74,693 |
| Myrabollams | 1,893 |

## RAILWAY RETURNS.

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

APPROXIMATE return of traffic for week ended 21st April, 1900, on 461 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total Traffic for the week | 98,000 | 2,81,000 | 4,000 | 8,83,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 213 | 609 | 9 | 837 |
| For previous 15 weeks of half-year | 14,65,016 | 42,49,937 | 5,439 | 57,20,422 |
| Total for 16 weeks | 15,63,016 | 45,30,937 | 9,469 | 61,03,422 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 77,711 | 2,87,588 | 1,388 | 3,66,687 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 168 | 624 | 3 | 795 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 13,25,600 | 38,62,678 | 67,401 | 52,55,733 |

Increase for the week.....Rs. 16,333
Ditto to date..... " 8,47,683

### G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,525 1-4 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, week ending 28th April, 1900.

| | Coaching Traffic. | Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. | Other Earnings (Estimated) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Receipts. | Receipts. | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total—Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ miles. | 1,63,195 | 5,60,528 | 5,709 | 7,29,432 |
| | ... | ... | ... | 8,10,566 |

Decrease.....Rs. 81,134

### INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 28th April, 1900.

| Description. | 1900. | 1899. | Inc. for the week. | Dec. for the week. | Aggregate Inc. | Aggregate Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miles Open | 1,130 | 1,056 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Passengers, Parcels, &c. | 52,541 | 48,546 | 3,995 | ... | 56,873 | ... |
| Goods | 2,07,480 | 1,15,505 | 91,975 | ... | 14,44,284 | ... |
| Other earnings | 9,537 | 18,489 | .. | 8,952 | ... | 42,679 |
| Total for week | 2,69,558 | 1,82,540 | 87,018 | ... | ... | ... |
| Aggregate | 42,26,481 | 27,68,203 | ... | ... | 14,58,478 | ... |


## LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SHROFF—May 23, at his mother's residence, Tanka Villa, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay, Dorabji Dhunjibhoy Cursetji Shroff, aged 45. Funeral will take place this (Thursday) morning, at 8 o'clock.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MANT—April 27, at St Peters, Kent, Jane Emilie Mant, widow of the late Rev Richard Mant, and daughter of the late George Matthews, Springvale, Co. Down, Ireland, aged 81.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

A MERCHANT.—The matter is past and gone. No good can be done by bringing it again to notice.


# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1900.


WHETHER at the instigation of Government or of his own initiative we cannot yet say but our Simla correspondent on Tuesday night wired what may be regarded as a "Statement of Objects and Reasons" of the distribution of Birthday Honours. It is an idea which might be developed. And to the information why the names of such and such gentlemen appear in the list, might be added the reasons why such and such others are omitted—why Bengal and Northern India are so highly favoured and Bombay and Madras so frequently overlooked. It is satisfactory, however, to learn that the Hon'ble Mr. Winterbotham is one of the oldest Executive Officers in Madras, that Messrs. Martindale in Rajputana and Fanshawe in Delhi have been doing yeoman service in connection with famine, Mr. Baker, who with the three foregoing gentlemen receives the Star of India, is the leading member of the Bengal Civil Service. Colonel Jacob and Messrs, Marsh and Penny have done good service in connection with public works in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and the Central Provinces, respectively. Mr. Penny who receives a C. I. E., is the officer to whom the Viceroy touchingly referred in one of his recent Calcutta speeches as having broken down in health from overwork in connection with famine. Dr. Crofts is decorated for services rendered at Gwalior, where he brought up the young Maharaja. Mr. Hertz distinguished himself by his resource and courage in police duties on the Burma Frontier, while Mr. Macartney and Captain Gurdon are men who have made their mark in the Political Service. Mr. Allan Arthur is knighted as a leading member of the Calcutta commercial community and Chairman of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Arnold White as of the Chief Justice of the Southern Province. We have gone through the principal lists without meeting the name of one Bombay official or public man with the exception of Mr. W. C. Hughes, the Chairman of the City Improvement Trust. That gentleman who has just proceeded on leave has rendered many services to Bombay in connection with the Port Trust, but his decoration is ostensibly in recognition of his scheme for the improvement of the city. In the list of recipients of the new Order of the Kaiser-i-Hind, Bombay names are more numerous. The gold medallists include General Gatacre who was chairman of our local plague committee and whose services might well have received acknowledgment three years ago. With his we might reasonably have expected to find the names of his colleagues. But we do not. The list is crowded with the names of those who have laboured in more recent periods of plague and who have earned their rewards since the missing men left off work. We find the names of Mr. Adamji Pirbhoy, General Burnett, Captain Bingley, Mr. B. M. Malabari who might long ere this have received honours had he cared for them, and Mr. W. D. Sheppard. Among the silver medallists are Mr. G. Lund and Mr. Muller who have earned gold ones; Captain Grant, I. M. S., who has laboured in plague work ever since the epidemic first broke out, Mr. Orr, Mr. Simcox and fourteen native gentlemen. The services of these as well as of the Rao and Khan Bahadurs will be found reviewed in our news columns. We are pleased to find that the list included the name of several ladies. The English List is a well selected one and gives the Indian Officers a very liberal share. Sir Mortimer Durand, and Colonels Rivaz, Brownlow, Malley, Molyneux, Vousden, Bruce and Pipon, all of whom are connected with this country, receive Companionships of the Bath. The knighthoods of the various Orders are the elevation of the senior Companions as vacancies have occurred and are not in recognition of any specific services of recent date. But the knighthood conferred upon Mr. Cameron, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, is in recognition of the prolonged and valuable assistance he has rendered to Government in the administration of affairs in our Far Eastern British possessions. The only officer connected with South Africa to receive a reward is the Premier of Natal, Colonel Hime, who from C. M. G. merely receives due promotion. The Premier of New South Wales, Mr. W. J. Lyne, receives the honour customarily conferred on colonial prime ministers.

FIRING into the air, above the heads of rioters, has been again officially condemned in India. When the Hindu-Mahomedan riots of 1893 occurred in Bombay humane motives led to a similar mistake and Lord Harris expressed his disapproval of the practice in no measured terms. Sir Antony Macdonell, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, in his remarks on the official report of the recent plague riots in Cawnpore holds that the District Magistrate was clearly wrong in ordering the Volunteers, who were called out to quell the disturbance, to fire into the air as it was distinctly contrary to Queen's Regulations and prejudicial in the long run to the maintenance of order. The Volunteers on the occasion in question were in two parties, one with the District Magistrate and the other with the Assistant Magistrate. The former fired into the crowd, the latter into the air, and it is reported, without any reflection on the marksmanship of either party, that so far as is known no one was hit, or to quote the resolution textually, "It is not known what effect the volley had. If any of the mob were killed or wounded they were carried off by their friends." Reading the official report of the riot we are struck by the singular display of patience by both magistrates and soldiers, for although they were stoned by the mob with pieces of kankar, the magistrate had the 5th Bengal Cavalry disperse the crowd without so much as drawing their swords—a fact which speaks very well for the discipline of the 5th. The riot originated pretty much as that of 1898 in Bombay, though that of Cawnpore was more clearly premeditated. It took place at the time of the Bakri I'd when Hindus and Mahomedans are usually at the height of their natural enmity. But the last Bakri I'd at Cawnpore was marked by an exhibition of an unwonted friendly feeling. The fact that the Mahomedans killed no cows for their festivities and the Hindus supplied them with sherbet is sufficient evidence of pre-arrangement. When the "Idgah" was breaking up a mock kidnapping was enacted, a cry being raised that a boy had been captured and carried to the plague hospital to be burnt alive. Fifteen hundred persons of both creeds, armed with axes and lathis, at once set out for the plague camp. They killed the head constable, four policemen and a chuprasi. Yet the magistrate told the Volunteers to fire into the air. We are amazed at the moderate terms in which the Lieutenant-Governor has referred to the conduct of an official in such an emergency. Had he ordered the 5th Cavalry to fire on the mob and taken a life for a life, the effect would have been not merely to restore order but to have brought home to the rioters and their fellow-subjects for miles around the fact that the orders of the Sirkar must be obeyed whatever they are, and that people may not riot and kill with impunity. Unfortunately however in affairs of the kind it is not the real culprits who are punished. The instigators get clear away and their dupes receive the chastisement. In the Cawnpore case it has been clearly proved that the plan was deliberately adopted of welding the ignorant and inflammable Hindu and Mahomedan populace together into a solid mass of opposition to all plague measures. The wildest rumours of impending danger to Hindu and Mussulman alike were circulated. It is doubted whether some of the organisers of the movement intended to push matters further, but the more desperate party determined to commit the populace to an act of overt violence which should range them irrevocably against the plague administration. What made their conduct the more reprehensible was that the riot occurred on the eve of the Lieutenant-Governor's promised visit to the place to ascertain how the plague rules were working. When Sir Antony did visit the city the recognised leaders of the various communities averred that they no longer had any influence with the people who were in the hands of a secret junta whose identity the police were unable to solve. The most misleading stories had been told to the people and their marvellous ignorance and superstition are the only pleas which can be put forth in their excuse. The police have to bear the blame for this failure to gauge public feeling and extensive changes in the constitution of the force are to take place. Only now are they beginning to make arrests of the ringleaders of this lamentable disturbance.

THE spring storm season is now approaching its conclusion, and the chart shows that the rainfall has been less than usual over Berar, the Central Provinces and Bombay, excessive over Madras, Guzerat, Central India, Sind and Rajputana, and normal elsewhere. The deficiency has been most marked in Malabar and Mysore, where the absence of rain has particular significance as indicative of the absence of those advances of moist winds from the south-west which usually occur at this season. There is no abatement of the famine and no change in the area affected. Many people are leaving the great relief camps, some for the purpose of preparing their land, but the large majority are fleeing because of the cholera epidemic. The severe mortality among cattle in Guzerat is unrelieved, and stock is also suffering severely in Deccan and Karnatak. Water-supplies in Poona, Satara, Dharwar and Baroda districts are not only deficient but of an unwholesome quality. There is little distress in Madras Presidency, and in both Bengal and North-Western Provinces the prospects are very encouraging all round. The germination of both autumn and extra spring crops is reported to be satisfactory throughout the Punjab, the recent rain having been beneficial to the standing crops and grass-growing lands. The straw procurable from the crops now being gathered is enough to keep the remaining cattle alive in the worst famine districts. The tobacco plant in Burma is almost gathered, the reaping of dry weather paddy continues, and all round the district is enjoying prosperity. The prospects of tea are generally good in Assam, but in parts of Sylhet red spider is doing some mischief. The outturn of sugarcane in Darrang is a ten-anna crop. There was an increase of over 60,000 people on relief work in Central Provinces, where there are 192 relief camps. Water and fodder are scarce in Mysore, and in Berar ploughing operations for monsoon crops are in progress. The condition of Rajputana is bad; fodder is unobtainable, and the condition of stock is lamentably poor. Cholera has appeared on some of the relief works in Baroda, Navsari and Kadi Divisions. A certain amount of distress prevails in Kashmir where crops are poor except in irrigated tracts. The total on relief is 5,606,905, showing an increase of 14,303 for the week.

JUST as Bombay was commencing to celebrate the relief of Mafeking came news of another ambuscade and the loss of between sixty and seventy Mounted Infantry men. The men were apparently marching for Nqutu to Newcastle when they fell into the ambush. Colonel Bethune—who has command of the Mounted Infantry in that quarter and is well-known to us in Bombay—immediately returned for supplies before proceeding further in the direction of Nqutu. Of the five hundred men Colonel Bethune had under him at the time of his first advance sixty-six fell. The presence of the enemy there and the sudden appearance of a commando at Laing's Nek may delay General Buller's advance for a considerably longer period than he anticipated. If he left the extreme corner of Northern Natal and crossed into the Free State by Muller's and Botha's Passes without reckoning with these intruders the chances are he would let loose in Natal a number of men who would carry on a dangerous raid on isolated farms and the smaller towns. Clearly they will have to be accounted for before General Buller can advance to join Lord Roberts in the Transvaal. A "Daily Telegraph" message says that the head-quarters left Kroonstad on Tuesday, the railway having been restored and the troops being in very fit condition. Thirty miles ahead of them runs the Rhenoster river, the crossing of which, probably at Roodewal, we are told, is likely to be disputed, the enemy having entrenched there and got a number of cannon including several creusot guns. If this be so a heavy engagement should take place to-day. Vereeniging where our advanced guard is reported to have secured the bridge across the Vaal and captured twenty-seven of the enemy's locomotives, is fifty miles north of the Rhenoster river where the enemy is said to be entrenching, and within eighty miles of Pretoria. If they have crossed the Vaal the "Daily Telegraph's" message is very much behind the time.

LLOYD'S subscription to provide for soldiers incapacitated in the war amounts to over £100,000. The organiser of the subscription took every means to make known the existence of the fund and issued application forms which were hurriedly circulated. Only twenty-five soldiers were recommended for relief by the War Office; but thirty others were under consideration. In the result the demands on the fund did not exceed an aggregate of £92. One thousand pounds were forwarded to Natal and another thousand to the Cape to meet requirements on the spot with what result is not stated. There is, therefore, over a hundred thousand pounds subscribed for this particular purpose for which no claims are made. Yet emotional people are constantly writing to the Home papers complaining that no adequate provision is made for the brave defenders of the Queen and Country. Months back Mr. Wyndham drew attention to the disproportion between the subscription to the Lord Mayor's and other funds and the actual need. When the former fund had reached nearly a quarter of a million—to be largely exceeded—the requirements for children and orphans did not exceed £750.

GENERAL VENTRIS, Captain Greet, R. N., Mr. R. Watson, Naval Constructor, Captain Chandler, R. I. M. acting Director of Indian Marine, Captain Barwick, R.I.M, Port Officer, and other officers interested in trooping arrangements yesterday inspected the new P. and O. steamer Sobraon, which has been specially built for the Indian trooping service. Though not perhaps so sumptuous in its interior fittings as the new passenger steamers, the Sobraon is splendidly arranged for the special purpose her designers had in view, and those who remembered the old Indian troopers could but draw favourable comparisons between the new ship and the old. Conducted by Mr. Ritchie, the local Superintendent of the P. and O. Co., and Captain Wibmer, R.N.R., the Commander of the Sobraon, the visitors went through the various decks and inspected the cabin accommodation, baggage rooms, cells, troops and horse decks besides inspecting sanitary and ventilating arrangements of the vessel with all of which approval was expressed.

WE are pleased to be able to state that Mr. W. H. Crowe, I.C.S., who has several times acted as Judge of the Bombay High Court, has now been permanently appointed a Puisne Judge in succession to Mr. Parsons retired. Mr. Crowe, whose service has been in the Judicial Branch since he first came to the country in 1867, has been a First Class Judge and Sessions Judge since 1885. The appointment, which was not unexpected, will give great satisfaction.

H. M. S. PIGEON, Commander G. V. de Sutgi sailed to-day for Trincomalee.

MR. JEFFREYS, who was a passenger on the s. s Arabia, which left Bombay on the 5th instant, died of heat apoplexy on the 7th idem. The deceased gentleman was formerly Superintending Engineer of the Shepherd Steamship Co., and his death is much regretted by a large circle of friends in Bombay He was subsequently Engineer and Manager of the Colpettah Mills in South India, and was proceeding Home on six months' leave. Strange to say the deceased travelled in the same carriage as the late Mr. Chester, who died of heat apoplexy before reaching Kalyan. The late Mr. Jeffreys was a widower, and leaves two daughters.

RARELY has the private secretary to a public man been known in so many parts of the world, and been so much liked by all brought into contact with him, as Mr. James McFerran, C.I.E., who, after serving Lord Dufferin nearly 30 years, recently died, and has just been buried in Lord Dufferin's family tomb at the family seat, Clandeboye, his Lordship and Lady Dufferin attending the funeral, and showing in other ways their warm appreciation of Mr. McFerran, whose death, following so closely upon that of their eldest son, the Earl of Ava, constitutes a fresh and severe blow to them. Mr. McFerran was with Lord Dufferin when Viceroy of Canada and of India, and at the various Courts where his chief was afterwards Ambassador, and subsequently accompanied him on the yachting cruises of which he is so fond. Mr. McFerran had the greatest veneration for his chief, whose courtesy he largely reflected. Lord and Lady Dufferin feel his loss keenly.

THE Hired Transport Purnea left Port Said on the 19th inst., and may be expected to arrive at Bombay on the 30th instant.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, left Port Said on the 21st inst., and may be expected to reach Bombay on the 1st June.

THE annual monsoon forecast will be issued this year on June 9th.

MR. FERNANDEZ, Conservator of Forests, in charge of the Northern Circle, Central Provinces, will proceed home on a year's furlough at the beginning of September.

MAJOR C. C. Anderson, now Commanding the Depot of the 26th Punjab Infantry at Jhelum, is about to be tried by General Court-Martial on charges of alleged insubordination.

IT has been settled that the terminal station at Simla for the railway shall be on the site of the present Tonga terminus, a tunnel being driven under the Mall near Gorton Castle.

THE following are the winners of the Punjab Command and Provincial Volunteer Medals for 1899-1900 :—"Command Medal": Sergeant G. McDonald, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, 76 points; "Provincial Medal": Volunteer C. J. Arbery, 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifles, 73 points.

LAST week's rain in Simla put a stop to all practice for the polo tournament, and the ground at Annandale was in such a waterlogged state that no gymkhana could be held on Saturday. The weather cleared on Friday afternoon, enabling visitors to Viceregal Lodge that evening to have a pleasant journey. Lord and Lady Curzon received a large number of guests in the ball-room, where there was an excellent display of bioscopic pictures by a small company now in Simla. The scenes connected with the war and the portrait of Lord Roberts were much applauded.

As notified some little time ago, the 42nd Gurkha Rifles have been transferred from Assam to the Punjab Command; two companies of the 43rd are also serving at Gilgit at the present time. Pending further consideration of the question of the withdrawal of a second Gurkha regiment from Assam, the following distribution of troops has been decided upon: One battalion of Gurkhas at Shillong and another at Kohima; one battalion Bengal Infantry at Manipur; a wing of a Bengal Infantry Regiment at Silchar, with the other four companies at Dibrugarh and Sadiya.

THE following regiments of Native Infantry belonging to the Field Army have received the '303 rifle:—14th Sikhs; 23rd Pioneers; 24th and 31st Punjab Infantry; 34th Pioneers; 37th Dogras; 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkhas; 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas. Rifles have also been sent to Abbottabad for one battalion of the 5th Gurkhas. The regiments named have received the full allowance of 15 rounds of ammunition per rifle for the annual course. In addition to this twenty '3 3 carbines with 300 rounds per carbine have been issued to all Native Cavalry regiments in the Field Army, while twenty-five rifles and 300 rounds per rifle have been sent to all infantry regiments in the 3rd and 4th Divisions. These are for drill purposes, so that regiments will have acquired a knowledge of the magazine rifle when it is issued to them.

As regards Schools of Musketry, the Martini-Henry course has been abolished altogether at Changla Gali, students in the Native Army being instructed solely in the use of the Lee-Metford. At Pachmarhi, Bellary and Deolali Schools students from regiments about to be rearmed are only instructed in and fire with the Lee-Metford; other students fire with the Martini-Henry, but are instructed in the mechanism of the magazine rifle as well. A General Order will shortly issue amending the Native Army Musketry Regulations so as to make them suitable for the 303 rifle as regards care of arms, theoretical principles, aiming, drill, firing exercise. The recruits' course will be slightly altered. Magazine, individual, and magazine sectional practices having been introduced, the annual course will be a very practical one.

ONE would have thought that the final decision regarding the height of polo point was well known all over India by this time. Fourteen-one has been accepted with almost unanimous approval, and we are convinced that the change will have the best results in the long run; while at the same time there will be a great increase in the number of Arab and Australian ponies imported. Those that are found to be too big for polo and have not the turn of speed necessary for racing will be available for Native Cavalry remounts, the supply of which just now in India itself is rather short. The Calcutta and Western India Turf Clubs have altered their rules as regards the definition of a 'pony,' and in future that definition will apply to anything up to 14-2. Considering the publicity that has been given to the question of polo ponies during the last three or four months it is surprising to find a writer in the Lahore paper protesting against the raising of the height and appealing to the Government to interfere in the interests of the army. But the whole of his argument is vitiated by the initial mistake that polo height is 14-2. He is just an inch out, and that makes all the difference. If that height had been fixed the Native Cavalry would unquestionably have suffered as regards their remounts, but under the rules actually made they will materially benefit by the change.

THE last monthly report from the Engineer-in-charge of the Nowshera-Dargai Railway showed that the line had been laid well beyond Mardan, and that more than half the bridges and buildings had been completed. All the permanent way material had arrived at Nowshera, and to facilitate its being sent on to rail-head the Military Department had lent the Attock boats for a temporary bridge over which the 2 feet 6 inch trucks were being hand-shunted. If the proper rolling stock from England does not arrive in time an effort will be made to run a daily train, when the line is ready with the construction engines and trucks. There will be three or four of the former available for use together with some fifty trucks. Trips free of charge might be given for a week or two in order to familiarise the Swatis and other tribesthen with the railway. When once they have had a run from Dargai to Nowshera and back, they will be inclined to travel by rail, while traders will be anxious to have their mercandize carried also. What is known as the "Bajour trade" with the Punjab is worth nearly a crore of rupees annually, and its expansion should be rapid when the railway is in full working order. As regards the political and military importance of the short line, which will enable the military authorities to reinforce the Malakand in a few hours, we are convinced that the chances of permanent peace on this portion of the Frontier will be vastly increased. Roads and railways are worth more than a brigade of troops in bringing the tribesmen to their bearings.

THE "National Review" has an interesting if rather alarmist article on "Great Britain's debt to Japan." It states that through April of this year the whole Japanese fleet has been mobilised, with a considerable part of the army. Manœuvres on a large scale took place in the Straits of Corea, arranged with a view to a Russian naval campaign, to which only the British Commander-in-Chief on the China station was invited. "On the day on which the British fleet steams out to battle," says the writer, "be that battle with Russia or France, then, as a Japanese officer of distinction once told me, the Japanese fleet will also be let go." The Emperor of Japan was, he adds, the only sovereign who telegraphed to the Queen congratulating her on the surrender of Cronje. On our side it is not suggested that an alliance with Japan exists; and remembering what happened when the Japanese army took Port Arthur, such an association would be a strong order. But we urged to become the moving agent in a Convention upholding the 'status quo' in the Far East, and therefore guaranteeing Japan in at least her present position.

THE Schools Visiting Committee of the St. Pancras Guardians, when they went to Leavesden, had a report from the superintendent of the visit paid by this Canadian volunteer to the scene of his early training. Much excitement was caused among the boys now in the schools by the visit of the old schoolfellow now in khaki. He addressed the lads, and told them something of his experiences in seven engagements. He said he owed his privilege of joining in the campaign to the training he had received in the schools. He was not only a hero among the boys of the schools, but was much petted by the officers and teachers, whom he entertained with personal reminiscences of the war. He was an enthusiastic admirer of the Field-Marshal Commanding in South Africa, and it was his profound belief, although we fear the official records will not confirm him, that the capture of the convoy was no success of the Boers, but a piece of "sliminess" on the part of the British General to occupy the enemy and impede their movements with worthless spoil while the great and victorious movement was being executed.

NOT all the Canadians who have been fighting in South Africa are Canadian born. There is in London at this moment one of the Canadian contingent who was wounded at Paardeberg. He called on the clerk of the St. Pancras Board of Guardians, the other day, and announced that he wished to visit the Board's industrial schools at Leavesden, as he had been trained there and emigrated to Canada several years ago. He is now, says "The Daily News Weekly," 24 years of age, and a sergeant in the Royal Artillery of Canada. He is married. When war broke out in South Africa, he at once volunteered to go to the front with the first Canadian contingent. He had taken part in several engagements with the enemy, and was wounded in the fighting round Cronje's laager. It was thought his fracture and flesh wound had completely incapacitated him for further service. His wounds, however, have completely healed, and he declared he is as "good as the next man now," and is ready for more active service. In a few weeks he will once more be in the fighting line.

# TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### ANOTHER BRITISH CASUALTY.

LONDON, MAY 22.

General Buller wires from Newcastle to-day that Colonel Bethune reports that a Squadron of his Mounted Infantry were ambushed by the Boers yesterday while marching to Newcastle and very few escaped.

The casualties are about 66.

Lieutenants Lansum and Capell are missing and Earl Delawarr wounded.

Colonel Bethune has returned to Nqutu for supplies and marches for Newcastle to-day.

General Buller had detached Bethune with 500 men to advance on Nqutu which was reported evacuated.

### THE LAING'S NEK POSITION.

General Buller announces that a fresh Commando has occupied Laing's Nek.

### ADVANCE OF THE BRITISH FROM KROONSTAD.

### ENEMY ENTRENCHING.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes a telegram from Kroonstad, dated the 21st instant, stating that the British Infantry is moving forward.

The Head-quarters will start to-morrow (Tuesday).

Our troops are in a very fit condition.

The railway has been restored.

It is reported that the enemy is entrenching at Rhenoster River with a number of cannon including several 100-pounder Creusots.

### THE FIGHTING AT MAFEKING

LONDON, MAY 23.

Lord Roberts in a despatch from Honingspruit, dated 22nd inst., says that after the relief of Mafeking the Garrison and the relieving force attacked and routed General Snyman and the Boers fled.

### GENERAL HAMILTON AT HEILBRON.

General Hamilton with his force has reached Heilbron after a series of engagements with the Boers under De Wet who are retreating.

### NEWS FROM BADEN-POWELL.

General Baden-Powell reports from Mafeking under date of the 17th instant that the Northern and Southern relief columns after joining hands on the 15th defeated the enemy and entered Mafeking at nine in the morning of the 17th. The relief and he defence forces then attacked the enemy's head laager and shelled them out.

General Snyman was nearly captured

One gun, a flag and much ammunition and stores were taken.

General Snyman's force is now retreating in all directions, except one commando which is covering the retreat.

### GENERAL FRENCH ADVANCING.

Reuter wiring from Honingspruit says that General French has crossed the Rhenoster River. This with the occupation of Heilbron renders the Boer position for twenty miles almost untenable, but the atest reports state that the enemy is preparing a strong resistance.

### SURRENDER OF REBELS AT VRYBURG.

A Reuter's despatch from Kimberley, dated the 2nd instant, says that 800 rebels have surrendered at Vryburg.

### THE BOER DELEGATES IN AMERICA.

President McKinley has received the Boer delegates and confirmed his inability to interfere.

### CANADIANS AND BUSHMEN AT MAFEKING.

The Canadian Artillery and Queensland Bushmen belonging to Carrington's force joined Plumer on the 15th inst. by forced marches and thus took part in the relief of Mafeking.

### THE MAFEKING RELIEF COLUMN.

#### DETAILS.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 23.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires 22nd May :—

Various accounts show that Colonel Mahon's column, which relieved Mafeking, contained Sir John Willoughby and Colonel Rhodes. It left Barkly West on the 4th inst. Learning that Cronje, the veteran's nephew, with a force 3,000 strong, had been despatched to intercept them, retiring to Pudimot, Colonel Mahon detoured widely to Koodoosrand and avoided Cronje, but encountered another commando on the 15th inst. Being ambushed at Jammasibi, they were joined opportunely by Plumer's Rhodesians, and detachments of Queenslanders and Canadians, both having done forced marches of thirty miles a day at the utmost speed.

Lieutenant Moorsome, of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Police, also reached the relieving force after hairbreadth escapes and a daring ride of 300 miles. The encounter on the 15th instant was fierce.

The Light Horse dislodged the Boers, who endeavoured to enfilade a convoy, but the artillery and pom-poms prevented this. The enemy then fled, our rearguard, composed chiefly of the Kimberley Light Horse, enfilading their retreat. Our casualties were six killed and 20 wounded. The Boer casualties were heavy. Mr. Hands, the "Daily Mail" correspondent, received a compound fracture of the thigh. The final attack of the besiegers was then concerted on Colonel Plumer. Recounting Eloff's repulse, he adds that the attack was desperate, and lasted sixteen hours largely in the very streets of Mafeking. At dawn the enemy, being largely reinforced, feinted attacking from the east, while the main force, guided by a rebel native, craftily followed the Malopo on the right.

Some 3,000 rushed the pickets and entered and burned the Barolong location, the blazing huts making a conflagration a mile in length.

Eloff shouted, "Hurrah! Come out you skulkers! To-day we take Mafeking!" Instantly another called out "Run, here are rooinecks!" and the majority turned and fled, the leader crying "Come back! Almighty, we are surrounded!"

Captain Marsh, Bechuanaland Protectorate Police, opened fire from the Fort, repulsing the Dutchmen, the main body whereof were kept in the rear, driving the vanguard of 150 mixed natives into the burning location. There the enemy divided, half entering the stone cattle kraal, the others being hemmed in a hollow behind the kopje inside the outer defences.

Meanwhile a further force of 500 reached the camp close to the railway, surprising and capturing Colonel Hore and others. All were speedily penned up with orty of the enemy in the offices of the Protectorate which are covered by the western fort.

Captain Gordon Wilson, Colonel Baden-Powell's Aide-de-Camp, summoned the Boers to surrender, but they refused, and fighting was resumed for several hours, the Boers eventully breaking under the steady hammering, during which they lost heavily. Ultimately one party of the enemy escaped and the other two were captured, Colonel Hore triumphantly securing his late captors.

In the general rush after dark a handful escaped, but on a dozen being knocked down the rest surrendered, eight in number, mainly French, Germans and Portuguese, including Eloff, Counts Debremont, and Von Weiss. The prisoners are lodged in the Masonic hall.

Meanwhile the kraal section surrendered though a few escaped. Twenty-five were lodged in the goal. The total number taken prisoners is 113.

The "Times" praises Lord Roberts for accomplishing the relief promised, and that without impairing the general strategy, despite the severe pressur brought to bear to induce him to set his plan aside.

The "Morning Post's" Mafeking correspondent says the Boers grossly violated the Sunday truce on the 6th instant, killing the cattle guard and stealing horses.

The only article of the Geneva Convention of the breach of which the Boers are now innocent is the poisoning of wells.

Influenza and low fever infest the district of Mafeking, and the only salvation of the troops was their cleanliness and activity.

Laing's Nek is reported free of troops.

### MAFEKING CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

Yesterday evening the premises of Raja Deen Dayal and Co., photographers, were decorated and illuminated in honour of the relief of Mafeking and the Queen's Birthday. Four lines of streamers were strung across Hornby Road with the mottoes "Many Happy Returns of the Day" and "Long Life and Happiness to our Beloved Empress," in reference to the birthday of her Majesty, and "Success to British Arms' and "Lord Roberts: the Nation's Pride," in honour of recent events in South Africa. The entrance to the building was brilliantly illuminated by oil butties studding the lines of the column of the portico. The space between the columns was also brilliantly lighted and here appeared illuminated transparencies of the Queen and Lord Roberts, with the mottoes "Many Happy Returns of the Day" and "Long Life and Happiness to Our Queen-Empress,' and "Lord Roberts our General, Roberts the Invincible." The display was very effective. The illumination will be repeated to-night. Flags in honour of the double occasion were displayed from several other premises in the Fort.

### PALANPUR.

His Highness Sir Sher Mahommed Khanji Sahib, Dewan Sahib of Palanpur, G. C. I. E., on hearing the news of the relief of Mafeking was very much pleased and ordered that a general holiday should be observed on the 21st instant. All the public offices were closed in honour of the good news, which reflects credit on the British arms. A royal salute of 31 guns was fired in the morning.

### LIMBDI.

LIMBDI, MAY 23.

A special durbar was held to-day by Sir Juswatsingji of Limbdi in celebration of the British victory in raising the siege of Mafeking. After several speeches the enlightened prince eloquently described the history of the Transvaal War and was unanimously requested to convey the expression of gratification and heartfelt congratulation of his subjects to Government. Great enthusiasm prevailed and the whole durbar looked most picturesque, especially when the assembly rose and sang the National Anthem.

### INDIAN DHOBIS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 23.

Arrangements have been sanctioned by the Government of India for the despatch to South Africa of 200 dhobis for service with the troops in Natal. They proceed in the steamer Clive under a departmental or British officer, who will remain in South Africa to look after the corps; four native infantry havildars also accompany the force.

The Home authorities have asked for 250 Indian dhobis for South Africa, and they will be despatched on the 5th June next, by the Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, which is expected to reach Bombay on the 1st and 2nd June from Southampton, which port she left on the 28th instant.

### THE BHISTI CORPS.

At the request of Lord Roberts the Government of India have sanctioned the retention for the present in South Africa of the Officers sent from India with the bhisti corps.

### LYDDITE SHELLS IN INDIA.

The Government of India have sanctioned the purchase of machinery, plant and material for filling lyddite shells in this country.

### MAXIM GUNS.

The long-vexed question of mountings for Maxim guns is at last satisfactorily settled, the Government of India having sanctioned the introduction of the tripod equipment recommended by the committee which met recently at Cawnpore to discuss the matter.

### INDIAN TROOPS AND BOER PRISONERS.

The move of British regiment to Ceylon to guard the Boer prisoners will not affect the 9th Madras Infantry, it having been decided that this regiment shall remain in the island.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### THE CHINESE TARIFF.

LONDON, MAY 23.

Mr. Brodrick, replying to a question in the Commons, said the negotiations concerning the revision of the Chinese Tariff will be conducted at Peking.

### TENDERS FOR INDIA BILLS.

Tenders are invited for the 29th inst. for two million pounds sterling of India Bills, of which £1,500,000 replaces bills payable on the 2nd June, 1900.

The Bills will be for one thousand, five thousand and ten thousand pounds payable in six and twelve months.

### REDUCTION OF TELEGRAPH RATE BETWEEN INDIA AND EUROPE.

LONDON, MAY 23.

In the House of Commons last evening, Mr. Hanbury, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in reply to a question, said that as the result of the negotiations between the Indian Government and the Indo-European Telegraph Company and the reduction of rate to half-a-crown per word has been practically arranged.

### PAYMENT BY MONEY ORDER.

Proposals are before the Government of India for the payment of native military pensioners in Bengal, Bombay and the Punjab Commands by money-order.

## BIRTHDAY HONOURS LIST.

LONDON, MAY 23.

Colonel Jackson has been appointed Companion of the Bath for services in Egypt.

Sir Mortimer Durand and Sir Claude Macdonald have been appointed Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

Mr. Cameron, of the Hongkong Bank, has been appointed Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

The following appear in the list of Birthday honors :—

TO BE KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE BATH.

General Sir W. Olpherts.
General Sir Charles Cooper Johnson.
General Sir Baker Russell.

TO BE KNIGHT COMMANDERS OF THE BATH.

General John Nation.
General Sir Thomas Gordon.
General Henry Le Guay Geary.
General Thomas Fraser.
General Maurice (Commanding at Woolwich).
General Montgomery Moore (Commanding at Aldershot).
Colonel Frederick Keen.
Colonel John Hills.

TO BE COMPANIONS OF THE BATH.

Surgeon General Muir.
General Edmund Brook.
Colonel Rivaz, Indian Staff Corps.
Colonel Brownlow, Indian Staff Corps.
Colonel Molloy, Indian Staff Corps.
Colonel Swetenham, Indian Staff Corps.
Colonel More Molyneux, Indian Staff Corps.
Colonel Vousden, Indian Staff Corps.
Colonel Bruce, Bengal Infantry.
Colonel Pipon, Royal Artillery.
Colonel Bagot, Inspector of Fortifications.
Colonel Dorward, Wei-Hai-Wei Regiment.
Veterinary Colonel Thomson.
Colonel Connolly, Army Medical.
Colonel Childers, Royal Engineers.

The Natal and New South Wales Premiers have been appointed Knight Commanders of St. Michael and St. George.

## THE KAISAR-I-HIND.

### GOLD MEDAL LIST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

SIMLA, MAY 23.

1.—Mr. Abdul Hussain Adamji Pirbhai, late Sheriff of Bombay.

2.—The Maharaja of Bikanir.

3.—Captain Alfred Horsford Bingley, Indian Staff Corps.

4.—Mr. Oswald Vivian Besanquet, Political Agent, Bhopalvar.

5.—Major-General Charles John Burnett, Commanding Poona District.

6.—Mr. Lewis Calnan, Magistrate and Collector, North-West Provinces and Oudh.

7.—Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, Indian Medica Service, Civil Surgeon of Shillong.

8.—Mr. Alfred Chatterton, Professor, College of Engineering, Madras.

9.—Major-General Thomas Arthur Cooke, President, Plague Committee, Karachi, 1897.

10.—The Maharajah of Darbhanga.

11.—Major-General Sir William Forbes Gatacre, Chairman, Plague Committee, Bombay City 1896-97.

12.—The Maharaja of Gwalior.

13.—Mr. Walter Home, Superintending Engineer, Jodhpore.

14.—Mr. Robert Humphreys, Deputy Commissioner of Hissar.

15.—The Maharani of Hutwa, Bengal.

16.—Captain Charles Henry James, Indian Medical Service, Plague Medical Officer, Jullunder.

17—Khachar Ala Chela, Chief of Jasdan, Bombay Presidency.

18.—Mr. Richard Amphlett Lamb, Magistrate and Collector, Ahmednagar.

19.—Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice, Bengal.

20.—Mr. Francis St. George Manners-Smith, Executive Engineer of Ajmere.

21.—Vishwanath Madhavarao Patankar, Member of Council, Mysore.

22.—Mr. Behramji Mehrvanji Malabari, of the *Indian Spectator*, Bombay.

23.—Mr. Muhammad Yusuf Ismail of Rangoon.

24.—Rai Bahadur Nanak Chand, Minister to Maharaja Holkar.

25.—Colonel Duncan George Pitcher, Indian Staff Corps, Director of Land Records, Gwalior State.

26.—Mr. Henry Sharp, Inspector of Schools and Famine Relief Officer, Betul District.

27.—Mr. William Didsbury Sheppard, Magistrate and Collector, Poona.

28.—The Honourable Mr. Donald Mackenzie Smeaton, Honorary Secretary, Indian Famine Fund.

29.—Babu Sri Ram, Vice-Chairman, Lucknow Municipality.

30.—Rao Bahadur Trimbak Nilkant Sishmukh, Superintendent of Nandgaon State, Central Provinces.

31.—Raja Venugopala Bahadur of Venkalagiri, Madras Presidency.

32.—Nawab Sir Vikar-ul-Umra, Minister to the Nizam.

33.—Mr. Elgar Francis Latimer Winter, Collector in the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

### SILVER MEDALS.

The Silver Medal List comprises eighty-one names including the following :—

Miss Charlotte Adams, M.D., of Jodhpur.

Captain Thomas Baker, Secretary, Bangalore Municipality.

Mr. D. Beatson Bell, Collector, Backerganj.

Captain F. G. Beville, late Assistant Commissioner, Merwara.

Rev. Andrew Campbell, Sonthal Mission, Manbhum.

Miss Susan Campbell, Lady Doctor, Ajmere.

Dr. Cardoz, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Hubli, Dharwar.

Sergeant J. Desmond, Sub-Divisional Officer, Chindwara.

Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Famine Commissioner, Hyderabad.

Mr. L. Garthwaite, Madras Educational Service.

Captain J. W. Grant, I.M.S., Jodhpur.

Mr. P. M. Greany, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nagpur.

Lieut. L. B. H. Haworth, Famine Officer, Haraoti.

Miss J. Hewlett, Missionary, N.-W. P.

Mr. A. F. Higgins, Superintending Engineer, Hyderabad.

Lieutenant H. N. Holden, Famine Assistant, Bhopawar.

Mr. C. R. Judd, Divisional Engineer, Malwa.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence, Under-Secretary, Bombay Government.

Mr. L. H. Leslie Jones, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

Rev. J. Lohr, Missionary, Raipur, C. P.

Mr. G. Lund, Bombay Municipal Councillor.

Rev. G. Macalister, Presbyterian Minister, Jaipur.

Captain R. L. Morris, Famine Officer, Hissar.

Mr. O. V. Muller, Professor, Elphinstone College.

Mr. J. Murdock, Secretary, Madras Tract Society.

Mr. A. E. Orr, Famine Officer, Hissar.

Mr. J. P. Orr, Magistrate, Poona.

Lieut. J. C. D. Pinney, Settlement Officer, Meywar.

Mr. J. Robinson, District Engineer, Bhagulpur.

Major D. W. Scotland, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon, Bulandshahr District.

Captain A. P. Shewell, Famine Officer, Raipur.

Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, Asst. Collector, Nasik District.

Mrs. H. Smith, Lady Doctor, Jullundur.

Mr. J. D. St. Joseph, Forest Officer, Central India.

Major H. W. Stevenson, I.M.S., lately Plague Officer, Allahabad.

Lieut. H. Stewart, Famine Officer, Malwa.

Miss Theobald, Baptist Missionary, Delhi.

Mr. R. C. Thompson, Famine Relief Officer, Mandla.

The following Native Gentlemen connected with Bombay are amongst the recipients of the Kaisar-i-Hind Silver Medals :—

Azam Vishvanath J. Karandikar, Mahalkari of Khandeish.

Baburao Valalkar, Central Famine Officer, Rutlam State.

Bahmonji Mancherji, Famine Officer, Bilaspur.

Lala Biseshwar Nath, Superintendent, Dewas State.

Fardunji Kuvarji Tarapurwalla, Executive Engineer, Palanpur.

Babu Surendranath Roy, Health Officer, Nagpur.

Hari Narayan Apte of Poona.

Raoji Janardhan Bhide, Minister, Dewas State.

Meanbhai Abdul Hussain, Tahsildar of Seoni.

Mir Mubarak Ali, Chief Judge, Jaora State.

Lieut.-Colonel Kaikhosro Sorabji Nariman, I. M. S., Surat.

Raghunath Gajanand, Famine Officer, Raipur.

Lala Roshan Lal, Superintendent, Narsenghar State.

Risaldar Sadashiva Krishna Bapat, Plague Officer, Surat.

## MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 23.

Lieutenant-Colonel Armstrong, I. M. S., is granted two months' extension of leave at home.

The Native Infantry Detachment stationed at Dhar has been withdrawn to Fort Lockhart for the summer, its place being taken by the Border Police.

Lieutenant Hislop, 5th Bombay Cavalry, has five months' extension of leave at home.

Captain Brand, 5th Bombay Infantry, returns to duty.

Captain Menzies, 1st Royal Fusiliers, officiates as Gymnasia Inspector, Poona, vice Colonel Hill on eight months' leave.

Captain Barton, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad, Contingent, officiates as Adjutant, Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel Aubert, is granted extension until November 1901, of his appointment of Judge Advocate-General, Bombay.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Australia arrived here from Colombo, yesterday morning.

NAPLES, MAY 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa left here, this evening.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Bhownuggar | 4 13-32 |

The Manchester Market has been easier.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols | 101 1-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 101 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan | 110 1-2 |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper | 63 13-16 |
| Bar Silver | 27 5-8 |

## CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND PORT TRUST.

### ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE ballot at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, for a Trustee of the Port of Bombay to act during the absence of Mr. A. Abercrombie, resulted in the election of Mr. F.W. Bickel, of Messrs. Volkart Brothers. The result of the same day's ballot at the Chamber for a representative to serve in the Municipal Corporation, in place of Mr. T. W. Cuffe, who has resigned on proceeding to Europe, was that Mr. H. O. Campbell, of the firm of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., was elected.

## BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation held yesterday, there were present :—Mr. H. Kennedy, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. G. Lund, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Mr. S. D. Khote. Dr. Viegas was, in the absence of the Chairman, called to the chair.

MAHOMEDAN BURIAL-GROUND.

The Committee considered letter to the President from Mr. Jalal Nasir and seven others, stating that there were at present in Bombay some 2,000 persons of their caste (which they did not specify) who for the last two years had been prevented by the Sunni Mahomedans from using the cemetery, which they were previously using in common with them. They requested that a separate burial-ground might be provided for them at Worli or some such place, the payment for which they were willing to make. Mr. Nasir wrote a further letter stating that if their request was not granted, they "will bring the dead and lay them in the office for the Municipal authorities to dispose of."

The matter was referred to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

DRAINAGE CONNECTIONS.

The Committee considered resolution of the Corporation as regards the carrying out of the work of house and street drainage connections.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction a grant of Rs. 1,28,924 from the first instalment of the 24 3-4 lakhs loan proposed to be raised by a resolution of the Corporation, the amount being required to meet an anticipated excess over the grant of Rs. 1,25,000 already provided in the current year's Loan Works Budget for the work of house and street drainage connections.

The Committee after transacting other business adjourned.

THE Editor of "Photography" writes to us : As many of your readers who will be going to the Paris Exhibition will doubtless want to take their cameras with them, they may be glad to know that I have been officially informed that the free use of hand cameras in the grounds is allowed. In the case of stand cameras, however, a permission must be obtained, the charge for which is 25f. for one day, or 1,00.f. for the whole exhibition, admission being extra. Photography with stand cameras will only be allowed before 1 p.m., and then only when it does not impede the free circulation of the public. Whether with stand or hand cameras, none of the exhibits may be photographed without the permission in writing of the exhibitor. In the buildings of particular countries, and in those parts of the exhibition which are the subject of private concessions, photography will only be allowed with the permission in writing of the representative of the country whose building it is, or of the person holding the concession.

## BOMBAY RECIPIENTS OF BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

THE Birthday Honours List this year is a singularly meagre one as far as Bombay is concerned and the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Chairman of the City Improvement Trust, now on leave in England, is the only officer in this Presidency, who has been made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

COMPANION OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

The Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes is an officer of tried ability, who has rendered many valuable services to the State. He has been thirty-two years in the Public Works Department, which he joined at the age of eighteen, and is yet in the prime of manhood, being barely fifty years of age. On his joining the service in October, 1868, Mr. Hughes was appointed Assistant to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation at Poona, and about four years later, was promoted to the post of officiating Assistant Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch. For about a month from May to June, 1873, he was in charge of the office of Under-Secretary to Government and Chief Engineer for Irrigation. In consideration of valuable services rendered by him, Mr. Hughes was granted one year's extra pensionable service for the Famine of 1876-77. In November, 1878, he passed the higher standard examination in Marathi; and in April, 1880, was appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department. Exactly two years later, we find Mr. Hughes working with much zeal and energy as officiating Chief Engineer for Irrigation, and Under-Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department (Irrigation). In April, 1887, Mr. Hughes was appointed to act in the responsible post of Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, and Chief Engineer, first class. Two months later, we find him acting as Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Irrigation). For a very short time in September, 1887, Mr. Hughes was in charge of the Secretariat Office, Bombay. In November, 1888, he was appointed Executive Engineer of the second grade and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; and in June, 1892, was promoted to the first grade of Executive Engineer; and his services were placed at the disposal of the Bombay Port Trust for appointment as Chairman. How well he administered the affairs of the Trust, and brought it to its present state of prosperity after hard and solid work, is a matter of history. On his return to Bombay from special leave on urgent private affairs in November, 1896, Mr. Hughes was nominated an additional member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, and enjoys the honour to this day. He had special leave to Europe from May to November, 1898, the period from 13th September to 12th October, 1898, being counted to be on deputation duty in connection with the City of Bombay Improvement Scheme. On the 22nd November, 1898, after his return to Bombay, Mr. Hughes' services were placed at the disposal of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust for appointment as its Chairman. For two years he has done his best to push forward the great scheme for the improvement of Bombay; and there is ample evidence of the ability and devotion with which he has organised the administration of the City Trust and put it in a fair way to become as great a success as his administration of the Port Trust has been acknowledged to be. At a meeting of the latter body held on the 26th September 1899, Mr. Hughes' valuable services to the Port Trust were fittingly recognised by the present Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Burke, after which the Port Trustees unanimously passed the following resolution :—"The Trustees desire to place on record their high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the Hon'ble Mr. Walter Charleton Hughes during the time he held the appointment of Chairman of the Port Trust. In this period of about six years the material progress and financial position were maintained and improved, notwithstanding the depressing influences of plague and famine on the trade of the Port; and many large and important works were arranged and completed which must result in increased revenue in the future. Amongst the more important works referred to are the reclamation of the northern property, including wharves and roads on the Sewri, Tank Bunder, and Mazagon Estates, the construction of the Reay Road on Port Trust land, which nearly completes a most important thoroughfare extending from the Fort towards Sewri; these works on which some rupees eleven lakhs were expended have converted a low-lying insanitary and useless foreshore into a large and valuable area which, with improved bunders and communications, is rapidly developing into an important trade centre and only needs railway communication to make it a most valuable property. Mr. Hughes initiated and made considerable progress with the negotiation for such communications in the scheme for the Port Trust Branch railway, which, it is hoped, will bear fruit in the near future. The Apollo Reclamation was laid out in roads and building sites and has now become a popular and remunerative residential property, while the development of the Land Estate generally is largely due to the improvements made in the forms of leases and concessions made to investors in residential building sites. The Ballard Pier was constructed, quarters for labourers were provided, the Bulk Oil installations were arranged, and many other works of a miscellaneous character. In brief, it may be said that almost every department of the Port Trust bears the impress of the ability and devotion with which Mr. Hughes conducted his duties, and the Trustees desire to tender to him their most cordial thanks and acknowledgment of his valuable services."

THE KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MEDALS.

The philanthropic Borah merchant of Bombay, Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, late Sheriff of Bombay, heads the list of those to whom the new Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal has been awarded, although through some error, we think, the list mentions the name of Mr. Abdul Hussain, Mr. Adamjee's second son. Mr Adamjee Peerbhoy is a self-made man, and owes his present position of affluence and influence to his great energy, perseverance, and spirit of enterprise. Born at Dhorajee, Kathiawar, he occupied a humble position in life on his arrival in Bombay in the early fifties and took service in the firm of Messrs. Aliadin Jivajee and Co., tent merchants. By hard and conscientious work he rose in the estimation of his employers, who trusted him in important business matters, and finally succeeded them in carrying on their extensive transactions, and started a firm of his own. Business throve in his hands, and he was appointed the Government contractor of tents. The extensive character of the contracts led him to establish a factory of his own near the Babulia Tank, in which a large number of daily workmen have to be employed. Mr. Adamjee, by his strict attention to the regular execution of his contracts, won the approbation and good opinion of the Commissariat and other officers he had to deal with; and on several occasions received the thanks of Government. As his business flourished and brought him wealth, he showed that he possessed a truly generous heart, and he gave away large sums of money in charity, specially for the benefit of his co-religionists, the Dawoodee Borahs, of which community he is a member. About fourteen years ago, he established the Borah Sanitarium near the Churney Road railway station at a cost of three lakhs of rupees. During the plague operations at the beginning of 1897, and subsequently, he allowed a large portion of the sanitarium to be converted into a segregation camp and hospital for his co-religionists. He also established hospitals and segregation camps for them in the principal towns of Kathiawar, in which he had opened several years ago, at his own expense, schools for the instruction of the children of his community, which are still being conducted in his name. Some years ago, in the time of the late Sir Frank Souter, Mr. Adamjee obtained the sanction of the Corporation to the establishment of the private markets at Dhobie Talao, known as the Adamjee Peerbhoy Markets, which are still carried on to the satisfaction of the Municipal authorities. Owing to his private charity and liberal benefactions, Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy has been deservedly recognised in his community as "the Borah philanthropist." In recognition of his many beneficent works, the Government of Lord Sandhurst appointed Mr. Adamjee, Sheriff of Bombay for 1898. As soon as the news of the appointment became known, much general satisfaction was felt and expressed in the various communities of the city; and Mr. Adamjee received for several days letters and telegrams, even from remote parts of the country, congratulating him on the honour which had been done him. The Moollajee, the spiritual head of the Borahs, and the members of the Borah community gave him an evening entertainment together with an address, in which his many acts of public and private beneficence were recounted at great length. A public entertainment was also given to Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy at Petit Hall, the residence of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., in which members of all the different nationalities took a part. In the early part of the year 1898, Sir Dinshaw convened at his residence a meeting of leaders of various sections of the community for the purpose of adopting steps to give a public address and an entertainment to Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy. In accordance with resolutions passed at the meeting, an address was presented, and an entertainment was given to Mr. Adamjee at Petit Hall at a later date; and much general interest was manifested in the proceedings, which commanded universal approval. After defraying the cost of the address and the entertainment, the committee applied a large surplus of the funds collected to works of public usefulness. Mr. Adamjee gave very valuable help to the work of inoculation among members of his community. At his invitation, the Moollajee came down to Bombay specially to exhort his co-religionists to freely resort to inoculation with Professor Haffkine's serum; and a meeting of the Borah inhabitants was held at Mr. Adamjee's Babula Tank Factory on the 28th December, 1898, for the purpose of impressing upon their minds the advantages of inoculation with Professor Haffkine's serum. Some 3,000 Borahs were present at the meeting; and in the presence of the Hon. Mr. Wingate, Plague Commissioner and Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Mr. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, and others, a large number of Borahs were inoculated by Professor Haffkine himself, assisted by several other medical gentlemen. Mr. Adamjee has not neglected his co-religionists suffering from the effects of the famine. He has been travelling frequently to the famine districts, and with his own hands giving generous help to the sufferers to the extent of several lakhs of rupees, thus earning the blessings of many thousands of his fellow-men. The new honour now conferred upon him will be universally recognised as worthily bestowed.

Major-General Sir William Gatacre, Chairman of the Plague Committee in Bombay during 1896-97, has also been awarded the new Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal.

Khachar Ala Chela, the popular Chief of Jasdan, who did his best in relieving the sufferings of his subjects from plague and famine, has also received the new Gold Medal.

Mr. Behramjee Merwanjee Malabari, proprietor and editor of the "Indian Spectator," and the well-known Indian reformer, also gets the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal. Mr. Malabari is known to have declined the offer of the Shrievalty of Bombay, with its emoluments, from Lord Reay; and it is to be presumed that the present honour has sought him out, instead of his seeking for it. His services in the cause of Indian reform, rendered cordially for a number of years, with characteristic modesty and without the least noise or ostentation, have been well-known and recognised. Throughout his life he has devoted himself to the one great object of his heart, the emancipation of Indian women from social thraldom. As has been well remarked of him by an English critic.—"Trusted by the Government and loved by the people, this man passes quietly by honours and emoluments, fame and popularity, consecrating his life to the cause of the weak. It is hardly possible to realise a self-sacrifice so complete in the very prime of manhood." The latest service he has rendered to his countrymen has been in connection with the famine. He has visited most of the famine districts, and has made valuable suggestions to the authorities. Since August, 1899, he has been travelling over different districts suffering from famine. He has moved about on his own account and has visited Gujerat, Kathiawar, Rajputana, the North-West Provinces, &c., and his representations and suggestions have proved valuable aids to Government officers and others. Mr. Malabari's literary performances are widely known and admired. His "Indian Muse in English Garb"; the "Indian Problem"; An "Indian Eye on English Life"; "Gujerat and the Gujeratis," &c., have found readers not only in this country, but in England and France, and over the Continent.

THE KAISER-I-HIND SILVER MEDALS.

Among the Bombay recipients of the Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medals are—Mr. H. S. Lawrence, Under-Secretary to the Bombay Government, Mr. G. Lund, Municipal Councillor, Professor O. V. Muller, Mr. J. P. Orr, Magistrate at Poona, Mr. Furdoonjee Cooverjee Tarapurwalla, Executive Engineer of Palanpur, Lieut.-Colonel K. S. Nariman, I. M. S., Surat, &c.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence is a young Civilian of ten years' service, being Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Financial Departments. He is a student from Haileybury and Magdalen College, Oxon., and joined the service in September, 1890. He had served in various departments at Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Hyderabad (Sind), and at the latter place held charge of the Forest Settlement Office in addition to Assistant Collector. He subsequently served for several years as Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Karachi, District Superintendent of Police, Assistant Commissioner in Sind and Sindhi Translator to Government until November, 1897, when he was appointed Under Secretary to Government in the General Department (sub pro tem.) and has continued to this day to discharge the duties of Under-Secretary in different departments of the Secretariat. In March, 1898, Mr. Lawrence officiated as Secretary to Government in the General and Educational Departments and in July of the same year as Secretary in the Revenue, General, and other departments. Latterly he has shown much capacity in the disposal of plague and famine work.

Mr. G. Lund and Professor Muller have fully entitled themselves to the honour conferred upon them by the honest, hard work they have been doing as voluntary plague officers. Neither spared himself in the proper performance of his self-imposed duties; and their disinterested zeal and assiduity have been fittingly rewarded with the new medal.

Mr. J. P. Orr, who also gets a silver medal of the new Order, is a Civilian of twelve years' standing and has done excellent work as Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar at Kolaba, as Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Financial Departments in 1897; as Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar at Poona in April, 1898, and as Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery in the latter part of the same year. He made himself very useful in plague operations at Poona.

Mr. Furdoonjee Kuvarjee Tarapurwalla is an old and tried officer of Government in the Public Works Department, is an Executive Engineer of the first grade, and holds the officiating post of Superintending Engineer of the Northern Division. He entered the service in March, 1876, and has worked up through the various grades of Executive Engineer.

Lieut.-Col. Kaikhosru Sorabji Nariman holds the substantive post of Civil Surgeon at Surat, in which capacity he rendered valuable services in connection with plague. In August, 1898, he was called upon to officiate as Civil Surgeon at Ahmedabad, with attached duties, and as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujerat Registration District, &c. His services were placed at the disposal of Government in the Military Department for field service in September, 1880, and again in November, 1885. From 1892 to 1898, Dr. Nariman officiated in the responsible post of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujerat Registration District, in addition to performing the duties of Civil Surgeon at Surat.

## TIGERS FOR ENGLAND.

### A PRESENT FROM THE VICEROY.

MESSRS. WILLIAM WATSON & Co. have been commissioned by the Mysore Government to ship two tigers to England. The tigers, which are five and seven years old, are being presented through H. H. the Maharani Regent of Mysore by his Excellency the Viceroy to the London Zoological Gardens. These tigers left Mysore on the 21st inst., and are expected in Bombay at 5-30 p.m., on Thursday, when Messrs. Watson and Company will take charge of them and ship per the s.s. "Othello" of the Wilson Line. Captain Hayes of the "Othello" has promised to give an eye to the beasts on the voyage to Hull, where Messrs. Watson and Company, London House, will arrange to have them met and sailed to their destination.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

### THE STATE OF TRADE.

### THE RHODESIAN COPPER DISCOVERIES.

LONDON, MAY 4.

SIGNS have appeared in a few industries, during the past month, of a slackening of demand, but not of any appreciable lessening of production. On the whole the position is not much altered, and for the most part it is still encouraging and hopeful. Perhaps the most striking feature is the continued scarcity and the high price of coal—the indispensable requirement both of manufacturing production and of transport. The scarcity is almost world-wide, and on the Continent it is causing even more serious inconvenience than in this country. Fresh workings are being opened out in various parts of Great Britain, but the sinking of a pit to the depth now necessary is a costly and prolonged process; and although some are of opinion that the supply of coal will in time be super-abundant, the new mines can hardly be in full operation for a period of eighteen months or two years. In the Manchester cotton goods market business has fallen off considerably. The stage in the upward movement of prices has at length been reached at which liberal buying has ceased, and purchasers contend themselves with providing, from day to day, for their small current requirements, and nothing more. There are still liberal supplies in, and on the way to, the distributing markets, costing on an average much less than present manufacturers' rates in Manchester. The policy of merchants appears now to be to work down these supplies, supplementing them only so far as may be needed to preserve assortments. This is the usual course after a period of advancing quotations, and adherence to it is enforced by the doubt which many entertain as to the possibility of maintaining anything like the present level of prices in the raw cotton markets, as soon as the effect of the present year's crops, for which extensive preparations are being made, begins to be seen. Meanwhile spinners and manufacturers still hold considerable orders for most descriptions of yarns and goods upon the execution of which their machinery is, as a rule, fully employed. There are exceptional instances, however, and occasionally one hears of looms employed upon the production of heavy plain goods, flannelettes, and a few other descriptions, being stopped. In the other textile goods markets little change has occurred. The recent fall in the prices of several kinds of wool has checked the demand for certain fabrics, but on the whole the current business, though reduced, is of fair amount. The markets for linen goods continue strong and active, the result partly of revived trade and partly of advancing prices of flax. The supply of Russian flax has fallen off, and the prospect of the deficiency being made good is only partly assured by the intelligence that the area to be sown in Ireland this year will be appreciably increased.

Even making due allowance for the usual interruption caused by the Easter holidays, business in the Manchester market during the month of April was not active. The disparity between the prices for goods and yarns obtainable in the distributing markets and the rates current here discouraged buyers. After the holidays a revival of inquiry for Calcutta, attributable to the decrease in the plague there, became noticeable, but the offers submitted as a rule were much too low. Nevertheless this inquiry, coming after several weeks of stagnation, developed a more hopeful tone, as it indicated that, whatever may be the opinion with regard to speculative purchases for distant delivery, dealers and merchants must buy for the seasonable needs of their particular markets during the next few months. The impediments to business have been the high prices of the raw material and the unsatisfactory conditions in the principal Eastern markets, particularly in India. Nobody has been disposed to buy more than can certainly be disposed of before the new-crops cotton is obtainable owing to the present premium on available raw cotton as compared with quotations for new crop. Eastern merchants and dealers, moreover, have still considerable supplies of cheapiy bought goods unsold. Offers to resell in this market at much lower figures than those asked by producers have occasionally been met with. The demands for an advance of 5 per cent in wages by the operative spinners, winders, and reelers and 10 per cent by the cardroom and blowing-room "datal" hands have been conceded, although there can be little doubt that margins have suffered lately, owing to the slackening of demand and the advance in the cost of raw cotton, coals, and all descriptions of mill stores.

The discovery of great quantities of copper in Northern Rhodesia, which was, according to the *Daily Express*, the cause of the hurried departure of Mr. Cecil Rhodes to South Africa, does not come as a surprise to those who have taken an interest in the mineral possibilities and probabilities of that country. Lord Giffard is the chairman of a company which more than 12 months ago reported that it had made rich discoveries of copper to the north of the Zambesi. The Company received a concession from the Chartered Company of over 500 square miles of land to the north and south of the Zambesi. The discoveries made over 12 months ago were to the north of the river, and the great discoveries recently made are understood to be to the south of the Zambesi. There is no doubt that copper exists in that region in enormous quantities, and as the use of copper promises to supersede tin entirely, the future of the companies which own this territory in Northern Rhodesia should be an interesting speculation to those interested in them, for, under certain conditions, copper is as good as gold.

The visible supply of copper in England and France, with the quantities advised by mail and cable from Chili and Australia, shows an available stock of 27,475 tons at the end of April, according to Messrs. Henry R. Merton and Co., of London, Manchester, and other centres. The figures indicate a continued, though not considerable, accumulation; the total recorded a fortnight ago was 26,642 tons, and at the end of March 24,632 tons. At the end of April last year the total of the visible supply was 27,157 tons, at the corresponding time in 1898 28,891 tons, and in 1897 33,793 tons. The prices have weakened during the past fortnight, £76. 15s. being quoted for G.M.B's and standard copper, as against £78. 17s. 6d. on April 15. At the end of March the quotation was £78. 12s. 6d., and just a year ago, with stocks only very slightly less than at the end of April this year, the quotation was £78. 10s. The supplies from North America during the month have been the largest on record from that source for any month—18,289 tons, as against 15,147 tons for March, the previous largest record. The average per month for the past twelve months is less than 11,000 tons, although the large figures for March and April this year are included in this average. The supplies from Spain and Portugal have been on a very full scale, but from the minor sources only small; while from Chili and also from Australia they have been about equal to the average from those quarters since April, 1899. The total from all sources is, however, abnormally large, being 21,155 tons, as against an average of about 21,000 tons for the past twelve months. The deliveries are returned as 23,413 tons for the month, and the shipments of standard copper from Liverpool and Swansea warehouses for the month as 899 tons. The American returns certainly seem to indicate that the opening of mines under the inducement of the high prices as compared with previous years is beginning to tell on the supply; and this has probably affected prices for the metal and also for copper-mining securities.

According to a report in the "Manufacturer," one of the most novel exhibits in the Colonial section of the Paris Exposition is a complete set of bed hangings manufactured in Madagascar from the silk obtained from the halabe, an enormous spider found there. The matter has been taken up by M. Nogue, the head of the Antananarivo Technical School. The results he has already achieved show that the production of spider silk should quickly become a highly important industry. The chief problem to be solved was to find a practical process for extracting silk from the female spiders. M. Nogue has invented a most ingenious appliance for this purpose. It should be said that the female halabe allows herself to be relieved of her silken store with exemplary docility, and this in spite of the fact that she is distinguished for her ferocity; her usual treatment of the males who pay her court is to eat them, and she feasts without compunction on members of her own sex weaker than herself. M. Nogue's apparatus consists of a sort of stocks, arranged to pin down on their backs a dozen spiders. The spiders accept this imprisonment with resignation, and lie perfectly quiet while the silken thread issuing from their bodies is rapidly wound off on to a reel by means of cleverly devised machine worked by hand. Each of the twelve spiders thus "milked" simultaneously yields from three to four hundred yards of silk. As soon as a spider has yielded up all its silk it is replaced by a fresh insect, and the work of reeling off the thread thus goes on with very slight interruption. The spiders whose threads have been exhausted are set free, and ten days afterwards they are again ready to undergo the operation. The silk of these spiders, which is of the most extraordinary brilliant goldon colour, is much finer than that of the silkworm, but its power of resistance is remarkable, and it can be woven without the least difficulty.

According to a British Australasian cablegram from Melbourne good dividends have been declared for the week by Bendigo mines. In the Ballarat, Walhalla and Jamieson districts there have been important quartz developments. Rich alluvial discoveries have been made in the Castlemaine and Beaufort districts. Gold has been discovered in an extensive basaltic formation near Ararat. According to tests which have been made it averages 8 dwt. per ton. The Creswick, Carisbrook and Pitfield districts have again produced good yields. Deep lead mining promises greater stability at present than at any previous period. Good progressive work is taking place in the Charlotte Plains and Clunes groups. The recent discoveries made are considered worth an exhaustive trial with every probability of ultimate success.

Frequent references have been made to the opportunities existing in Italy for the development of trade in all that pertains to electric traction and electric power stations. The most important of the new undertakings, as reported by Italian trade journals, are as follows: In Naples an agreement has been signed by the representatives of the provinces of Naples, Casesta, Avellino and Benevento, and of twenty-three municipalities, having for its object the construction of an electric railroad between Naples and Benevento, the length of which would be about thirty miles. The project is soon to be completed. The municipality of Siena has decided upon the construction of an electric railway, fifteen miles long, between Monte-Amiata and Santa Fiora, in connection with the trunk line, Rome-Viterbo. This line is to be operated by the railway company of Folonica and its cost is estimated at three million lire. The Societa della Strade Ferrate del Mediterraneo has presented a scheme for the electric operation of the trunk line, Naples-Castellamare. The line is double-track and twenty-two miles in length. The power for this undertaking is to be obtained from the waterfalls of the River Tusciano. The system proposed is that of the third rail and high pressure. The equipment costs are estimated as follows 600,800 lire for rolling stock and about 2,214,000 lire for the lines and stations and other minor matters. Before the Deputazione Provinciale of Lecce there has been presented a scheme for a light electric railway of 110 miles from Lecce to Taranto, through Manduria, with branches from San Giorgio, to Monopoli, and from Monterroni to Nardo. As yet no decision has been announced. At the same time the Mediterranean Company has presented its proposal for the Naples Castellamare road. The Adriatic Railway Company (Societa della Ferrovie Meridionali esercente la Rete Adriatica) asked for approval of the Government for a large undertaking involving the electric operation of the leading lines in the Valtellina. These are the Lecco-Colico-Sondrio and Colico-Chiavenna roads, both of international communication, and aggregating a length of about eighty miles and at present operated by steam. The proposition has been approved, and agreement signed between the company and the Minister. The power house for the undertaking will require three reaction turbines of 2,000 horse power each and a great deal of other machinery. The Ministero del Tesoro and the Societa della Ferrovie Varesine have signed the concession for the Varese-Luino Railroad, which has a length of eighteen miles, and the cost of which will be 685,000 lire. Another undertaking has recently been approved by the Italian Government for the construction of an electric railway line between Castelraimondo and Camerino, and another between Rome and Ostia, up to the seashore. The latter will afford rapid and direct communication between Rome and the sea.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 23.

FROM GLASGOW.

Dalmatia s—25 cases confectionery Javerchand Esmail; 6 cases whisky D Dadabhoy; 72 cases whisky Sorabjee Cowasjee; 2 cases whisky, 4 cases gingerwine and 100 cases ale and stout, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—102 cwt bicarbonate of soda, Nansey Khairaz and Co

FROM HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—4 hogsheads rectified spirit Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 1 hogshead rectified spirit Phillips and Co; 2 qr casks rectified spirit Russee and Co

FROM LONDON.

Caledonia s—16 cases still wine B Smyth and Co

FROM HULL.

Othello s—94 cases matches A Ebrahim; 310 drums mineral oil A Sumsoodin and Sons; 400 hogsheads ale, Charles Phillimore and Co

## DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—100 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co; 148 bales cotton fly and 23 bales cotton waste Madon Bhimji 570 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey; 24 bales woo: Roysee Amerchand

FOR LONDON.

Shandon s—225 cwt blood manure K Dossabhoy Framjee; 394 cwt turmeric A C Esmaljee Moteewalla; 1000 cwt myrabollams Wagjee Bacher; 100 bales hemp Purshotum Bhimjee; 100 bales hides E D Sassoon and Co; 105 cwt gum Abdoola Moomun

Sobraon s—5 casks Indian condiments M Poonjaljee and Sons; 50 bales hides M Jaffer; 105 cwt gum Abdoola Moomun

Tientsin s—88 cwt turmeric S Bhimjee

FOR ANTWERP.

Shandon s—11000 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers; 30 bales hemp Seervai and Chinoy; 52 cwt gum M J Joomabhoy

Othello s—2001 cwt rapeseed and 1200 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co

Tientsin s—4000 cwt rapeseed David Sassoon and Co; 1060 cwt poppyseed Ralli Brothers; 800 cwt rapeseed 15 bales hemp Poonja Jairam; 4002 cwt linseed 1000 cwt poppyseed, 170 cwt rapeseed A Blascheck and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co; 175 bales cotton fly Tyabjee and Co; 53 bales cotton waste, Purshotum Bhimjee

FOR HAMBURG.

Ras Elba s—7000 cwt poppyseed, 1294 cwt linseed, 2089 cwt rapeseed 6,498 cwt myrabollams Ralli Brothers; 1001 cwt myrabollams, N. Futehally and Co; Wagner s—60 bales hemp Seervai Chinoy 100 cwt nuxvomica Bauer and Krause

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—2001 cwt gingellyseed, Owen and Okell; 2400 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers; 400 cwt myrabollams W Kipp; 43 cwt zedory roots, Baier Krause; 570 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 187 cwt olibanums, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 601 cwt myrabollams, Hugo Schewer and Co

FOR ODESSA.

Imperatrix s—1007 cwt myrabollams Arjoon Khimjee

FOR MARSEILLES.

Eden Hall s—7 bales silk waste Jamshedjee Ratanjee and Co

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—1000 cwt castorseed A Blascheck and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Kagoshima Maru s—500 bales twist C Ebranim and Co; 300 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 275 bales twist N J Abraham; 300 bales twist Talati and Co

Bengal s—3 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co; 1 chest opium Talati and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—2 chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 4 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 12 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 15 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 12 chests opium, R S N Talati and Co; 31 chests opium, Talati and Co

Kagoshima Maru S—100 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 75 bales twist Silas E Sassoon,

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K LESLIE, COMMANDING B V. A.

Bombay, 24th May, 1900.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as under:—No. 4:3 Gr G H Gallagher, No. 3 Sub-division No, I Company.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES." Bombay.

## THE BOER COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

### GENERAL LOUIS BOTHA.

THE new commander of the Boer armies, in succession to General Joubert, is Louis Botha. That was General Joubert's dying wish, no doubt arising from his observation of all the generals in the present campaign.

A Pretoria paper contains a narrative of how Louis Botha behaved at the great battle on the Tugela, where he was in command. We give the following:—

Whatever else this war of independence has done, it has at least added another name to the illustrious list of vecht-generals in the person of Louis Botha, of Vryheid, the youngest in years, though not in deeds, of the leaders of the federal forces.

To look at General Botha one would hardly realise that he is the man who has driven Buller back and put an overwhelming check on the advance of the British battalions at the Tugela front. He is so quiet and unassuming and modest in mien; neither does he bear about him any of the marks of the tangled veterans of the veldt, who hitherto have made the foremost footprints in the martial history of Afrikanderism. He looks what he claims to be—a simple farmer, though a progressive farmer at that, and perhaps to his life of hard toil and pastoral habits he owes his clear vision of things, his bold and uncompromising judgment, his quick and ready decision, and above all, his fearless courage. All these have stood him in good stead when the call to duty came, and he found himself in the van of federal thought and action, and, almost before he knew it, he made an impression on the fate of South Africa that will be as enduring as the rolling plains and azure skies that witnessed his exploits.

The burghers swear by him. To them an order from Louis Botha is tantamount to a Divine injunction. Which is not strange, even to the cynic, when one considers that the Boers are convinced, as were the Israelites of old, in the righteousness of their cause, and of the Divine appointment of their generals. It is almost pathetic to see the implicit trust and blind obedience with which Louis Botha's commands are regarded. A young man—he is only 36, and born at Greytown, in Natal—he possesses the magnetic influence of all born leaders of men to a very high degree, and when he decides, no man questions, but resolves to do or die. "As the general, so the men," is an axiom of warfare, and the subject of this sketch is made doubly strong in the sure knowledge of the absolute devotion and bravery of the burghers committed to his care.

HIS MARTIAL EXPERIENCE

was gained in the best of all schools—that of actual fighting—and under no less a chief than Lukas Meyer whom he resembles very much in his methods and manners. The two were associated in the establishment of the New Republic, and Louis Botha's services to Lukas Meyer, as his junior officer through the arduous campaign against the Kaffirs, brought him not only into prominence with the public, but established him in the favor and regard of his general and the venerable President, who from that time has never ceased following his career with the deepest interest. It was, therefore in no wise astonishing that, on the present outbreak of hostilities, Louis Botha was singled out for one of the highest commands, more especially as in the intervening space he waxed in favor in other spheres, and, as member of the Volksraad for the Vryheid district, cemented a reputation for wise counsel and steadfast love of country through many a trying crisis.

But of Louis Botha as a vecht-general we are now more concerned. Snatching a brief respite from the field of battle after four months' close and continuous struggle with the enemy, he paid a visit to Johannesburg yesterday in company with his charming wife, and though the last man in the world to court publicity, he found it impossible to resist the importunities of the journalistic interviewer who urged as an excuse the interest his personality excited in the absorbing arena of war, and the curiosity everywhere sought as to the how and wherefore of his recent brilliant successes over Generals Buller and Warren, along the reaches of the Tugela. The last thing that General Botha claims to be is a military strategist, in the European sense of the term. He has never studied warfare, he belongs to no school, but has spent nearly all his life on his farms, engaged in the breeding of cattle and the general pursuit of agriculture. But from the following account, gleaned lately from his own lips, of the stirring scenes at Colenso and Spion Kop, it will be seen that just as Cincinnatus forsook the plough for the salvation of Rome, so, in leaving his Transvaal farm, Louis Botha has laid the Republics of South Africa under a great debt of gratitude. Four or five days before

THE BATTLE OF COLENSO,

General Botha, who was in command of the Tugela positions, facing the enemy, observed that the British were massing in great numbers at Chieveley and neighborhood. From what he saw he became thoroughly convinced that a heavy engagement was imminent. But to continue in his own words:—"My first idea was that the positions I believed about to be assailed should be strengthened in such a manner as to be unknown to the enemy. According to my notion, there would be three points assailed, and at these three points I and the burghers commenced to thoroughly prepare ourselves. I kept the intention foremost that nothing should be seen by the other side of these defensive arrangements. My conjecture as to the enemy's lines of ordnance proved to be absolutely correct, and I had no need to modify it as the fight proceeded. In fact, so complete was the surprise, that at the first point of conflict, the Imperial Light Horse and the British regulars came with their rifles slung over their shoulders, in careless order, to within 60 yards of my men and guns—the hill of Langweni—before we opened fire. Then, as you may imagine, the slaughter was terrific, and the discomfiture complete. That was the British right wing. The second point of attack was at the Bridle Drift, made by the British left wing, and distant about six miles higher up the river from Langweni. There, one of the British generals marched with a large force, and opposing them were the Zoutpansberg and Swaziland commandos. My men allowed them to come within 200 yards and then opened fire. The British did their best to get through, and I must say that I never saw anything more magnificent than their charges at this point, which was the main objective, being the easiest point of attack. But all to no purpose. They were driven back time and again, and though one or two stragglers got through the river, they were taken prisoners, and the main body repulsed. No less than five times they charged, and I never want to see finer bravery than I saw there.

"The third point of attack was at the centre, near the railway line, in the attempt to get through the waggon road and over the waggon bridge. The British first of all moved their guns to the right of the line (looking north) and after unlimbering, fired on our near positions for some time. Getting no response—for I had issued strict orders on this point—they limbered up and came nearer, 700 yards from the railway bridge. At this point there were stationed the Krugersdorp Commando, under Field Cornet Van Wyk, and the Vryheiders, under Field Cornet Emmett. They reserved their fire, but when it did open the effect was terrific. The main body of infantry was proceeding towards the river on the left side of the railway line (looking north).

"There I had stationed on a kopje Oosthuizen, Acting Commandant of Krugersdorp, and Field Cornet Kemp, also of Krugersdorp. The infantry at this point were subjected to the most merciless fusillade, and when the plight of the guns was seen, they made desperate attempts to get across the line to their succour. Five times, again they tried, but it was beyond human possibility to get through the hail of lead. As soon as one lot was shot down, another rushed forward, but all to no avail. I do not believe, as I have seen stated that the infantry were fired on from their own rear ranks to urge them forward, but I did see the officers riding up and down, towards the end, in the futile endeavor to make them charge again. But it was more than human flesh and blood could bear, and eventually they desisted.

"Meanwhile the gunners of the Armstrong batteries had been shot away, and I sent Lieutenant Pohlmann, of Johannesburg, with his men, to reinforce the Krugersdorpians to stop any attempt to retake the guns. In this way they were successful, as is known.

"Did I see General Buller wounded or killed It is impossible for either me or anyone else to say. There was one officer stricken down, for the recovery of whose body desperate and eventually successful efforts were made, but my impression is that he was Lieutenant Roberts, son of Lord Roberts.

"I wish to add with regard to the battle of Colenso," continued General Botha, "that I never wish to see anyone

BETTER PREPARED FOR THE HEAVY DUTY BEFORE THEM

than were the burghers: they were resolute and determined and fully imbued with the seriousness of the task before them. They were animated with any amount of courage, and under the heaviest of fire they implicitly carried out my instructions. Their dominating idea was that the fortune of the day, with the assistance of the Almighty, would be given to them. They were so full of hope and trust that they actually sent the whole of their horses to the rear some four miles, so as to exclude the possibility of retreat, should even their position be taken. They meant to stay where they were and fight it out to the bitter end.

"As for the enemy as I have said their bravery was astounding. Sometimes they advanced at a walk, in regular order; and when they were mowed down those that were left simply dropped in the grass and waited until the next lot came up. They were men of pluck and no mistake!"

General Botha then gave a narrative of the battle of Spion Kop and concluded.

"Well, all I can say is that the British repulse was so severe that the whole of the column has withdrawn some 15 miles from the scene of the engagement to a camp between the Little and the Big Tugelas, and that I have seized the temporary lull as a chance whereby I can see my family and friends."

And the General richly deserves his short holiday.

## HOW GENERALS ARE MADE.

### THE PRUSSIAN ARMY SYSTEM.

IN view of the strictures that have recently been passed upon British officers at the seat of war, and the general recognition of the fact that something must be done to modernise our system of military training, in order to bring the best brains to the work, it will not be without interest to review the methods by which Germany acquires her high military efficiency.

The military schools which exist in Prussia offer extraordinary means for the education of boys. To obtain a commission in the army a youth may go to a preparatory military school (Kadetten Anstalt). These schools, although not open to all, are not difficult to enter. Sons of officers without adequate means pay nothing; others pay the unique sum of £40 per annum for housing, boarding, instruction, and uniform. All are treated alike. When a youth has passed successfully through "Prima," the highest class but one, he receives his certificate, and he may then follow any calling he likes. Should he desire not to enter the military service, but to go to a University, his school certificate enables him to do so.

Should he, however, desire to devote himself as an officer to the military service two roads are open to him. He may remain at the military school and go to the highest class, "Selecta." Remaining there for one year and passing the examination, he is entitled to an officer's commission, and can join the army at once. Should he, however, for one reason or another, not choose to go through "Selecta," he may, on account of his having been through "Prima," ask to be sent to a regiment as non-commissioned officer. After remaining in this position for six to nine months he goes to the School of War for nine months, has to pass his examination there, and may then go back to his regiment, to be elected as officer by the officers of the regiment. If a youth has not passed through a military but through the highest class of public school, and desires to become an officer, he has to pass a military examination. Having passed it, he joins the regiment as a private, and in six to twelve months is appointed non-commissioned officer and has then to attend a School of War and afterwards pass the examination.

It is thus shown how the officer gains the lowest step of the ladder. He now remains in the regiment for three years, to acquire a knowledge of the ordinary duties.

How the superior material is sifted and sifted again may now be shown. Every commissioned officer who desires to become a member of the General Staff may twice a year—winter and summer—hand in an essay dealing with a question of a tactical or strategical nature. The colonel of the regiment is the first person who criticises these essays. All essays which commend themselves go to the Commander of the Division, and the best go to the Commander of the Army Corps. Generally, after from three to five years' service, officers apply to be admitted to the military academy, the preliminary school for the General Staff. All have to prove their qulification by two essays—one of a military character, which is fixed every year, and is the same to all; the other is left to the writer, except that it must deal with the occurrance of a certain century which is selected. This second essay may deal with a literary, a historical, a political, or a social political question or event. Such an essay is to indicate to some extent the ripeness and breadth of the judgment of the writer and his general education.

The applications for admission to the Military Academy number annually from 600 to 800. From this number 133 are at present selected. The courses for these 133 officers at the Military Academy begin on October 1 and end on July 1, the following year. An examination then decides if the officer has so far been successful. Those who have not been successful then rejoin their old regiment. Those who have been selected as successful are for a time sent to another regiment. Thus annually men belonging to the Infantry go to the Artillery, men of the Cavalry join the Pioneers, where they remain until October 1, when their second year of studies at the Military Academy commences. They again continue their studies until July 1 of the following year, and then again appear for examination, and once again the weeding-out process is followed as in the previous year. Those who are admitted to study a third year at the Military Academy join again on October 1, and their studies finally terminate on the following 1st July. After passing successfully three years at the Military Academy, one year's leave is generally given, which is supposed to be used for studying in another country, and acquiring the knowledge of its language; the officer thereafter returning to his old regiment and serving again about a year, now hopes to be called to the General Staff. The successful officer is called to the General Staff, where he remains for one year, to return again to his regiment. Only about one-half of those who have so far been successful are ordered again for a second time, and for one year, to the General Staff, and of those only about one-third are permanently retained at and incorporated into the General Staff as captains. It will thus be seen how severe the tests are and how very few survive them. When this position has been attained the officer leaves his old regiment. He is then allowed to wear the distinctive and much coveted General Staff uniform, and he gains the enormous advantage that his advancement is not in common with the thousands of ordinary regimental officers. He moves within the very select circle of the General Staff—the brain of the army. In due time he appears again at the front (in rank far above his early comrades), that he may retain touch with the active service. If his progress be uninterrupted he will in course of time be the Chief of the General Staff of one of the Army Corps, and he may finally be a general in command.

It is impossible, however, that the General Staff can accept all the able officers, and some of those who are not selected for the General Staff may be appointed aides-de-camp. An aide-de-camp attached to the staff of a brigade, or of an army corps, often has the rank of major, and has also prospects for an advancement to a high position.

Regimental officers whose ability has been ascertained may be sent to one or other of the various schools, and such schools are generally selected as are best adapted to the abilities of the respective officers. The judgment which he displays, and the two essays which he sends in every year, are decisive in this respect. Officers who are not yet captains are for a certain period sent out to acquire knowledge regarding the erection of telegraph lines, the destruction of railways, the building of fortresses and bridges, or they are sent to a factory of war ammunition and rifles, or to a riding school or a shooting academy, or as instructors to a school for non-commissioned officers, etc. Adjutants are sent to a district commando, where they attend, in conjunction with the civil authorities, to the control of the reserves and militia (Landwher), and, in the event of a mobilisation, to the distribution of the orders and the levying of recruits. Officers of Artillery and of the Engineers, who require a good and thorough knowledge of mathematics, geometry, etc., are sent for a year to the General School for Artillery and Engineers.

The General Staff consists of a number of departments. There is first of all the central department, then there are seven departments which organise the mobilisation, another department for military science, one for topography, and one which occupies itself with the surveying of the country, etc. The departments which deal with the mobilisation have the hardest work to do. They draw up and work out the plans for each manœuvre. But their chief work is to organise the mobilisation for each of lead. As soon as one lot was shot down, another year, and for any war that can possibly occur. Every newly-constructed railway alters the situation. There exists an order for each regiment, which, in the event of a mobilisation, states the exact time for its departure, the name of the station, platform, etc. A similar order exists for each despatch of ammunition, uniforms, and provisions. Every Chief of a District Command and every colonel of a regiment receives each year a sealed order, and if no mobilisation takes place the order is returned unopened. Each year a conference of officers and railway officials takes place, when they discuss the necessary arrangements and exchange their views. Any communication which an officer or railway official may make in respect of the mobilisation is considered as high treason, and it is therefore impossible to obtain any intimate knowledge on this subject.

The last great accomplishment of Moltke was the introduction of the uniform time for Germany, and on the basis of this system it has been possible with regard to the mobilisation to make the arrangements with the railways exactly to the minute. Each year the General Staff, and also the General Staff of each Army Corps, undertake journeys in order practically to study each part of the country.

Some idea of the duties expected of the members of the General Staff in time of peace may be gathered from the index published of their work from 1869 to 1883 ("Registrande der Geographisch-Statistischen Abtheilung des Grossen Generalstabes"). The chapter on the British Empire contains a mass of ordered information hardly anywhere else accessible, and the resources of every European nation are described equally minutely, together with a careful ordnance survey of every inch of their respective territories. The war of 1870 proved how useful this could be.

It will be seen that the Prussian General Staff is replenished by officers whose work is regularly examined and selected, and the authorities thus secure a considerable supply of most useful material, for the General Staff keeps up its numbers by the continual selection of the fittest, and superior officers are continually in close touch with those beneath them. An officer who has come to such a position has every chance of further distinguishing himself, and his advancement is not a question of favouritism, but it depends almost entirely on the value of his actual work.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

## LADY AND GENTLEMAN.

### WHAT THE TERMS IMPLY.

MR. BERNARD BOSANQUET, in the "International Journal of Ethics," the American magazine devoted to the advancement of ethical knowledge and practice, writes at length on the use and meaning of the terms lady and gentleman which recently formed the subject of newspaper correspondence. Discussing the difference between the "quality" of lady and gentleman, and those solid endowments of intellect, heart, or character, which we have learned chiefly to value to-day, he says:—It is a question of nothing other than the degree in which intelligence and goodwill have found expression in the detailed behaviour of body and of mind. In this sense we may fearlessly say that a lady is higher than a mere woman, and a gentleman than a mere man. For, other things being equal, the lady is more of a woman, and the gentleman more of a man. Humanity is in them more thoroughly achieved; something is perfected in them which is present, but not perfected in the others. The human nature, which is a rough sketch in the one, is a finished work in the other. We may say if we like that to be a lady or a gentleman is only an expression or manifestation of "sterling worth," but, in saying if we have to bear in mind that expression, if not the whole of the reality, is at least something apart from which there is no reality at all. . . . . I am not in the very least degree frightened on behalf of my theory by the existence of sham ladies and gentlemen. No marked type, I should imagine, can exist without giving rise to its caricature. It is as in bad art—the expression of a genuine meaning can in some degree be imitated by a trick, and you can have a thing that looks clever or attractive, and yet has no idea in it or a bad one. To some extent we are all of us continually playing a trick like this. In trying to be like what we admire we hit off the emphasis wrongly, and reproduce less of its merits than of its defects. The point is too obvious to press, but it is sufficient to account for any quantity of false pretension to qualities which have something admirable in them. And then we may admit that all have defects, and the possession of the qualities is a matter of degree—and of direction. This latter point is highly illustrative of our principle, and the facts seem to me unquestionable, though much everyday prejudice contradicts them.

KNOWLEDGE AND TEMPER.

A man who is a gentleman in one direction, in one section of his mind so to speak, often, if not always, fails to be so in another. And, as a rule, he is a gentleman in what he understands, and less so, or not at all, in what he is ignorant of. I believe it to be merely prejudice which affirms that knowledge and experience generate an overbearing temper. A man who is accustomed to be heard with respect on one subject is often overbearing when he meets with opposition on some other matter, but not, I think, as a rule, in dealing with the matter which he has made his own. It must have struck others besides myself that men unaccustomed to writing seem sometimes to lose all self-frestraint when they put pen to paper, and though good enough gentlemen in private life, seem not to know how to behave in the republic of letters. They never were there before, and they do not know the traditions and conventions of the place. So a soldier will become violent in a political discussion, but yet will treat a difference of opinion on a point of military technique with candour and with respect for the views of others. We have long ago condemned the doctrine that virtue is knowledge; but this is partly because it has depths of meaning which we have never sounded. But all this makes no difference to the important question which is, not whether there is much of the false and much failure in the world, but whether there is enough of the true to be recognisable, in the intention which on the whole governs the application of the words, Lady and Gentleman. There is one difficulty in asserting this, on the principle above suggested, which seems to me serious though not fatal. It may be said: "Well, grant that these terms are meant to mean the completest expression of humanity. You will judge, I suppose, where this is to be found, by considering who in fact can be said to make their humanity effectually felt; who are at home and at ease with the greatest number and variety of mankind. And these, surely, are the poor and the manual workers. They are at their ease, comfortable and kindly with a far larger part of mankind than 'Ladies and Gentlemen' in the usual sense. On your principle, the application of the term should be reversed, and the qualities usually indicated by them should be condemned as a ground of exclusiveness."

AMONG HUMBLER FOLK.

I believe the fact alleged by the supposed objector to be true, and it seems to me very important, and not, as a rule, sufficiently considered. We have to think not merely of the kindness of the poor to one another, but of the freemasonry of the poor and the manual workers generally with one another, both with those of their own country and to a great extent with foreigners. The very definite and direct common experience of work, hardship, and simple pleasures seems to give them a power of being easily at home with one another. It is needless to enlarge on this. I take it to be unquestioned that, unless some special cause of quarrel exists, a workman will be welcomed by others, treated as a friend, and shown what courtesy and hospitality is in their power, pretty nearly all the world over. Of course in laying stress upon this point, I do not mean that this is all that could be said if our object were to form an estimate of their social qualities throughout. But this is the one point in which it might be urged that their life is on an absolutely different footing from that of the more leisured classes. "C'est le peuple qui compose le genre humain," and to be in touch with the people, it may be said, is to have mastered the full expression of humanity. . . . . I should like to refer to an utterance which shows the immense importance of training and family tradition quite apart from differences of income. It is contained in the views expressed by the late T. H. Green in consequence of his work as an assistant commissioner of the Endowed Schools Commission of 1864. He found at that time in the course of his very careful personal investigation a most remarkable difference between the start in school life obtained by children of the professional and those of the commercial class, owing entirely to the difference of educational standard between the two classes. This difference need not in the least coincide with a difference of income. It depends on the love of culture, and the habit of using books, and speaking English correctly, and the recognition of knowledge as something worth having.

PRECIOUS QUALITIES.

It is to be hoped that things are not new as they were 30 years ago. The Board schools are changing many things, and this perhaps among them. But if it were true that between any two contiguous social strata there was a difference of this kind, or in as far as there is such a difference, man's natural respect for complete humanity will probably insist on marking it by the use of the terms which we are discussing. Thus I suggest that the qualities pointed out by the words Lady and Gentleman are precious to humanity; they are its completion by effective utterance; and, roughly speaking, social usage intends to teach us to look for them in dispositions formed by careful and high-minded educations, within families or schools where it has been an object to train the bodily and mental habits to be in detail the efficient expression of human nature at its best.

At the County of London Sessions Alfred Green, 65 described as a dealer, pleaded guilty to feloniously receiving five dozens of shirts, value £2 10s., the property of the London and North-Western Railway Co., and Henry Finlayson, 16, and John Murphy, 15, Errand boys, confessed to the theft of two bales of cloth worth £13. 10s. belonging to a print and linen factor. Considerable importance was attached to the arrest of the prisoner Green by the police, they regarding him—a ticket-of-leave man—as an artful and dangerous receiver of the worst type, leading honest persons astray, and ingeniously avoiding the many risks a man of his class was continuously exposed to. The chairman ordered Green to pay the costs of the prosecution, and sentenced him to five years' penal servitude. It was, he said, one of the worst cases of professional receiving possible, and the leading astray of the boys by other men, who no doubt acted as assistants, showed him to be the head of an exceedingly dangerous combination. The boys were entrusted to the care of Mr. Wheadley, of the St. Giles' Christian Mission.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES." Bombay.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Hillcrag, 2,381 tons, Captain J Cunningham, cleared yesterday, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Neptune, 2,177 tons, Captain J Waltery, cleared yesterday, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Sheikh, 2,823 tons, Captain C Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 11th May, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M Mackenzie and Co.

THE s s Ormidale, 2,305 tons, Captain W Mckenzie, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon 12th May, with a cargo of rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nairung, 2,852 tons, Captain J Bullock, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 20th April, via coast ports, with a general cargo, and Mr Stafford, and 13 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 969 tons, Captain J McLean, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr P S Lemos, Mahomed Sayed Hajee Abdool Rehman, Hajee Salia, Hajee Ali Ahmed, Sayed Abdool Razack, Mr H Simoens, Abdool Wahab Khashrani, and 45 deck.

### DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA

## WRITERS AND READERS.

We are to get from Mr. Burleigh an edition of the sonnets of Sir Philip Sidney, with new matter. The volume is being prepared by Mr. Philip Sidney, a representative of the family, and will have biographical notes. These likewise, will contain material not previously published.

Mark Twain thinks of leaving London for America in the month of June, only this plan is subject to alteration. All the essays, sketches, and stories which he is now revising are to be published in one volume, instead of two volumes as he had at first arranged. Some of the general papers are on the subject of Christian science, the faith-healing system which has had much vogue in America, and is not unknown here. Mark Twain makes fun of it.

The Earl of Ellesmere is among the members of the peerage who write books—a growing number. He is publishing with Mr. Heinemann next week a novel entitled "Jem Carruthers." A story, "Mrs. John Foster," which appeared some time ago, under a "nom de querre," was by Lord Ellesmere. He used the signature "Charles Granville," which, as a reference to any peerage will show, is an extract from his own full name. Other stories have also come from his lordship's pe.

Lady Randolph Churchill's quarterly will next month enter upon its second year of existence, and having regard to that her ladyship says a word to subscribers. She announces that—"The first four numbers of the Review have met with a sufficiently favourable reception to justify the editor in continuing to issue a publication which aims at a somewhat higher artistic and literary standard than most of its contemporaries." This disposes of the rumours which have been about to the effect that the "Anglo-Saxon Review" might be an annual as well as a quarterly. Its sale has probably been fairly divided between England and America, where the "book beautiful" is always prize

It is added that in future numbers Lady Randolph Churchill will be able to count on the aid of most of the contributors, distinguished in various walks of life, who have already written in the "Anglo-Saxon Review." She hopes, also, to add other familiar names to the list of her contributors. The June number will include an elaborate study of Castlereagh, by the Marchioness of Londonderry, illustrated with some interesting family portraits. Then there will be a poem by Lord Burghclere, a story by Mr. Maurice Hewlett, and papers by Sir Herbert Maxwell, Sir Alfred Lyall, Mr. W. H. Mallock, and "John Oliver Hobbes."

It is so pleasing to have Carlyle in a thankful mood that no excuse is needed for printing the following letter, which appears to be fresh. It is dated from 5 Cheyne-row, Chelsea, July 10, 1868, and was addressed to a London boot and shoemaker:—"Dear Sir,—Not for your sake alone, but for that of a Public suffering much in its "feet," I am willing to testify that you have yielded me complete and unexpected relief in that particular; and in short, on trial after trial, that you seem to me to possess, in signal contrast to so very many of your brethren, the actual art of making shoes which are easy to the wearer. My thanks to you are emphatic and sincere.—T. Carlyle. One is reminded of the old saying, "There's nothing like leather!"

Sir Walter Besant has written a special note for his novel, "The Alabaster Box," which Mr. Burleigh publishes. He tells us that the volume is offered partly in the hope of showing (after the fashion of the time) by the way of fiction, the real nature of the "Settlement" movement. He seeks to indicate—"The aims of those who work in a settlement; what they attempt; what kind of success they achieve; how they attack the many evils of the lower strata—the improvidence, overcrowding, intemperance, ignorance, uncleanliness which prevail in those regions where the casual hand, the dock labourer, the sweated shirt-maker, the button-hole-maker, and the humbler craftsmen have to live; and how they work among the "aristocracy of labour," those whose lives are industrious, temperate, and moral and want only to be enriched by the culture which has hitherto been supposed the special possession of the better educated.

Sir Walter's novel, as he goes on to remark, has also another object in view. The members of a settlement work, each in his own manner, and each in his little field, among the people. The effect upon the people is one thing; that upon themselves another. Perhaps the pages of "The Alabaster Box" may in some degree illustrate that effect:—"It is the repression of selfish cares, and the abandonment of unworthy pretences; it is the separation from the world of fashion, folly, and convention; it is the destruction of common ambition, and the substitution of interests, modes, and aims, rather than those of self." Sir Walter informs us that the scenes and characters of the novel do not belong to any one of the existing settlements, but they are studies and sketches made on the spot, and portraits taken from life with certain changes.

Mr. Dent is preparing two volumes for publication in his Haddon Hall Library during the summer. One is on hunting, and its author is Mr. Otto Paget; the other deals with cricket and golf, and is by the Hon. Robert Lyttelton. The first volume will have some pictures drawn in colours by Mr. Rackham, also portraits of prominent hunting men like Lord Lonsdale. The cricket book is also to be well illustrated with sketches and portraits. A third book, not in the Haddon Hall Library, which Mr. Dent has in the press, will take the reader into the country. Mr. H. D. Alster writes and sketches "My Birds"—birds of which he has made long study.

The history of the Welsh people which Mr. Fisher Unwin is now about to publish is dedicated to familiar names—that of Mr. "Tom" Ellis and that of Lord Aberdare. The compilers of the work are, of course, also Welshmen, Professor Rhys and Mr. Brynmor Jones, M. P. "The following chapters concerning the Welsh people," they say, "consist partly of extracts from the report of the Royal Commission on Land in Wales and Monmouthshire, and partly of matter which we have written since that body finished its work." Permission to include such sections of the report as might be necessary was given by the Treasury, through Mr. Hanbury.

A book by an American writer, Mr. David Lubin, which Messrs. Putnam are about to publish, is, at all events, original. It is called "Let there be Light," and represents the deliberations and experiments of six working men in reference to industrial conditions. "Their investigations lead them to the conclusion that the causes of the inequality of which they feel the burden are to be sought in the defects of religious systems. The truth seekers, rich and poor, consecrate themselves to the principles which they find revealed, and believe that their discoveries will lead to tangible and potent changes in the world of economics and religion. They formulate their beliefs, they devise methods of promulgating and perpetuating them, and they deliver to the world a plan for a new church, an outline of a new social order. That is the official word on the book.

The new edition—making the fifth—of Sir William White's manual of naval architecture will be published by Mr. Murray in a few days. Mr. Walter Jeffery has written a book recalling. A Century of Our Sea Story. This volume Mrs. Murray will also publish; it is to be illustrated. Mrs. Lane will have ready a book entitled The Rhodesians, which deals with English South African life. It is by Mr. Stracey Chambers. There will appear shortly a book by Professor Burnett Tylor, of Oxford, on the Natural History of Religion. It is based on the Gifford Lectures, which Dr. Tylor delivered at Aberdeen some years ago. There is not much to be said at the moment about new novels. A volume of Gyp's translated into English by Miss Alys Hallard is announced by Mr. Heinemann, Little Bob is the title. Mr. H. G. Wells' story Love and Mr. Lewisham (Harper's) is nearly ready. An American artist, Mr. Ordway Partridge, has written a novel of the studios, The Angel of Clay, which Messrs. Putnam will publish. Next Thursdays Messrs. Chatto will issue Miss Annie Thoma's story, Comrades True.

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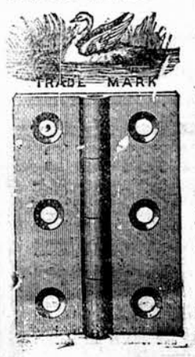
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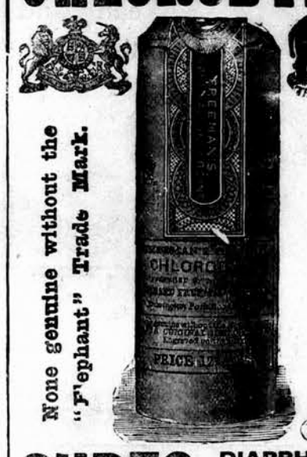
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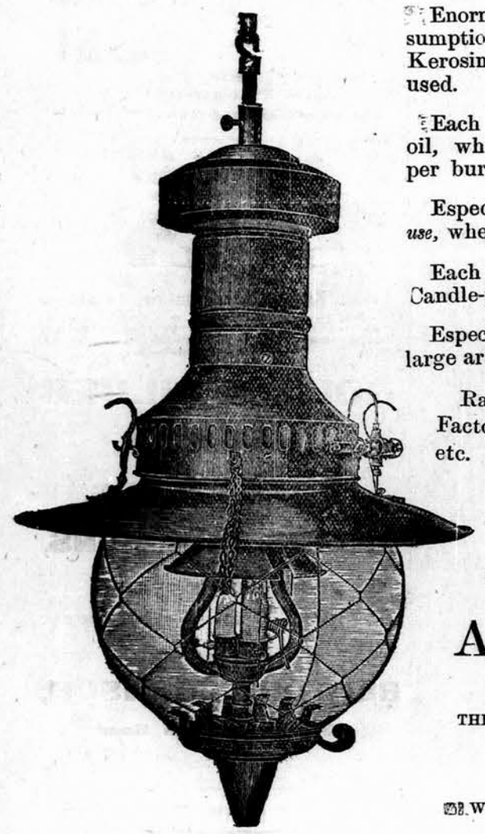

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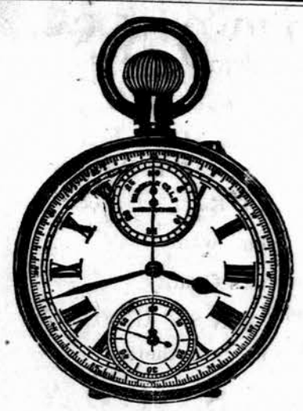

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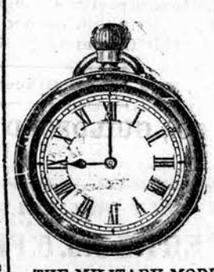

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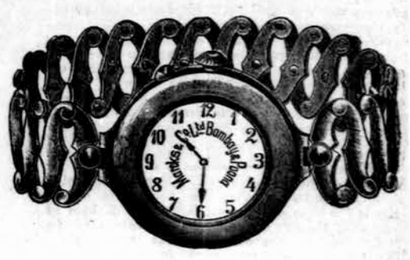


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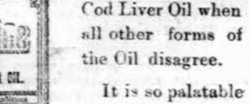

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